

Volume LXXX

Number 3

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Boston Thursday 17 January 1895

WHAT IS OPPORTUNITY  
TO ONE WHO DOES NOT USE IT?  
—George Eliot.



LADY HENRY SOMERSET

Follow by pictures and program **THE CONGREGATIONALIST'S** Oriental Party, sailing next month. Order **PALESTINE IN PICTURES** (10 cents per part), and the Itinerary (10 cents).

#### FOOTSTEPS. Part 6.

Published 11 January.

- No. 1. Site of House of Tabitha.
- No. 2. Panorama of Jaffa.
- No. 3. Road in Harbor, Jaffa.
- No. 4. House of St. Peter, Jaffa.
- No. 5. Bazar of Jaffa.
- No. 6. Jaffa from Hotel Window.
- No. 7. Mount Carmel.
- No. 8. Mount Tabor.
- No. 9. Jenin by Early Morning Light.
- No. 10. Bedouin Camp, Jezreel.
- No. 11. Nazareth from the East.
- No. 12. Street in Nazareth.
- No. 13. Column of Virgin.
- No. 14. Courtyard, English Orphanage.
- No. 15. St. Mary's Well.
- No. 16. Camels Feeding, Nazareth.

Price 10 cents to Congregationalist subscribers.

# Palestine in Pictures!

#### FOOTSTEPS. Part 7.

Published 18 January.

- No. 1. English Orphanage, Nazareth.
- No. 2. Site of Joseph's Workshop.
- No. 3. Wheat Market, Nazareth.
- No. 4. Altar Latin Church, Nazareth.
- No. 5. Interior Latin Church, Nazareth.
- No. 6. Palace of Herod.
- No. 7. Valley of Shechem.
- No. 8. A View in Shechem.
- No. 9. The Temple of the Ark, Shiloh.
- No. 10. Bethel.
- No. 11. View of Jerusalem from Bethesda.
- No. 12. Damascus Gate.
- No. 13. Mosque of Omar.
- No. 14. Interior of the Mosque of Omar.
- No. 15. General View of Mosque El Aksa.
- No. 16. Mosque El Aska with Basin.

Price 10 cents to Congregationalist subscribers.

**PALESTINE IN PICTURES**—"EARTHLY FOOTSTEPS OF THE MAN OF GALILEE," 334 PICTURES WITH DESCRIPTIVE TEXT. PUBLISHED IN PARTS, 16 PICTURES IN EACH PART. PRICE, TO SUBSCRIBERS OF **THE CONGREGATIONALIST**, 10 CENTS PER PART; TO NON-SUBSCRIBERS, 25 CENTS. ONE PART OR THE SERIES MAY BE ORDERED AT ONE TIME. ISSUED WEEKLY. SERIES COMPLETE IN 24 PARTS.

More than one set may be ordered by a subscriber. Write order on separate sheet of paper. You will receive Parts about two weeks after ordering them.

**Illustrated Itinerary of The Congregationalist's Tour**, 10 cents. We have sold hundreds of these programs.

**The CONGREGATIONALIST,**  
1 Somerset Street, Boston.

## CARMINA FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.

By Rev. Lewis W. Mudge, D. D., Editor of *Carmina Sanctorum*, and Rev. Herbert B. Turner, of Hampton (Va.) Institute.

293 Hymns, with Tunes. Price, cloth, 50 cents. For examination, 35 cts. per copy. For introduction, 85 per hundred.

Bright and attractive in hymns, tunes, binding, and type, and fully up to date in every particular. Don't fail to secure a copy.

#### HYMN-BOOKS FOR CHURCHES:

1. *Carmina Sanctorum*. Hymns and Tunes. 8vo.
2. *Carmina Sanctorum*. Hymns only. Pew Edition.
3. *Carmina Sanctorum*. Hymns only. Pocket Ed.
4. *Carmina Sanctorum*. Chapel Ed., with Tunes.
5. *Many Voices*.—Carmina Series. Evangelistic Edition, with Tunes. 8vo.
6. *Many Voices*. Hymns only. 16mo.

#### FOR RESPONSIVE SERVICE:

7. *Scripture Readings*. 8vo, cloth.
8. *Bible Readings*. 8vo, cloth.
9. *The Psalter*. 8vo, cloth.

\*For sale by all booksellers. Special prices for examination and introduction quoted on application.

**A. S. BARNES & CO., Publishers,**  
56 East 10th St. (near Broadway), N. Y.

## MUSIC FOR MID-WINTER.

For Social Meetings:

Christian Endeavor Hymns, - \$30 per 100

For Revival Meetings:

Gospel Hymns Nos. 5 and 6 Combined,  
Small Music Type Edition, \$45 per 100

For Mid-week Meetings and Sunday Schools:  
Select Songs No. 2, - Cloth, \$40 per 100

**THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO.**

76 East 9th St., New York. 215 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## MUSIC HALL.

Seats for

**GEN. BOOTH'S**  
**Great Social Meeting,**  
**FEBRUARY 19,**  
**NOW ON SALE.**

50 Cents, 75 Cents, \$1.00.

## 1895 Pilgrim Records

For Churches.

**CHURCH TREASURER'S BOOK** (New).  
**Church Register and Record** (4 Sizes).  
**Letters of Dismission and Other Forms.**  
**Envelopes for Weekly Offering.**

For Sunday Schools.

Membership Roll. Sunday School Record.  
Class Record Book. Library Record.  
Class Record Card. Library Card.  
Home Dept. Sheet, etc. Pilgrim Wallet.

**Congregational S. S. & Publishing Society,**  
BOSTON AND CHICAGO.

**A NEW CONCORDANCE. THE PERFECT TEXT FINDER!**  
Published 15 Oct., 1894.

## Walker's Comprehensive Concordance.

BASED ON THE AUTHORIZED VERSION.

It is a concordance pure and simple. Rigidly alphabetical in arrangement. Its references are in strict Biblical order. One alphabet for all words, including proper names. All proper names are accented. By an ingenious variation of type great clearness and facility in examination are secured. 50,000 more references than Cruden's, besides substituting important words for unessential ones. Compact and of a size handy for use. Well printed, on good paper; strongly bound. Sold at a low price.

980 pp., Price, Cloth, \$2.00; Half Leather, \$3.00.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
**Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society, Boston and Chicago.**

A Fifty-Two-Week Feast!

## HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE

Offers everything afforded by other juveniles, and eight advantages besides, as, departments about Photography, Stamps, Prize Puzzles, Am. Sports, Round Table, etc. 20-part Serial by Kirk Munroe begins soon.

Send for Sample and Illus. 16-page Prospectus, Free

Published by Harper & Brothers, N. Y.

## THE BOSTON REGISTER AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY 1895

The **BOSTON ALMANAC**, Enlarged and Improved.  
CONTAINING BOTH AN  
**ALPHABETICAL AND CLASSIFIED LIST**

OF ALL

Business Houses and the Professions,  
City, State and U. S. Officials, Societies, Institutions, etc.

WITH

Street Directory and Large Map.

**SAMPSON, MURDOCK, & Co.,**  
155 Franklin Street, Boston.

750 Pages. Price, \$3 00.  
Mailed Promptly on Receipt of Price.

**Wanted.**—A young man to use his unoccupied time at home to assist manager of magazine. One connected with church or society preferred.

**O. L. HINDS CO., New York.**

"Cold Facts About **CALIFORNIA;**"  
By OWEN O. HOPE. No person intending permanent or temporary residence in California should fail to read this book by a late citizen of that State. Copy mailed on receipt of 25 cents. **STAR PUBLISHING CO.,** Post Office Box 1591, Boston, Mass.

MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.  
**CARLETON SCHOOL FOR YOUNG MEN**  
and Boys. Fits for College. Fifteen home pupils. Fine, spacious buildings, gymnasium and bowling alley. New pupils received at any time. Circulars I. N. CARLETON, Ph. D.

Patented 1887.



### The Great CHURCH LIGHT

Frank's Patent Reflectors for Gas, Oil, or Electric, give the most powerful, softest, cheapest, and best light known for Churches, Stores, Banks, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular & estimate. A liberal discount to churches & the trade. Don't be deceived by cheap imitations. **F. P. FRANK** 501 Pearl St., N. Y.

# THE CONGREGATIONALIST'S ORIENTAL TOUR. Palestine and The Nile.

The following announcement was made last week and may with propriety be repeated in this issue, with the statement that four or five new names have been added to the list and the possible vacancies correspondingly reduced,—

"The proprietors of *The Congregationalist* take great pleasure in announcing that the list for their Oriental Party is so far advanced toward completion that their most sanguine anticipations are realized as to the character of the company and its numbers. As already stated

## REV. A. E. DUNNING, D. D.

(Editor-in-chief of *The Congregationalist*),

will accompany the party. Mrs. Dunning will also be a member. There will be about an equal number of ladies and gentlemen, and of the latter perhaps half will be clergymen. Several possible vacancies exist for which application should be made at once. Applications for registration must be accompanied by a deposit of \$50."

Snap Shots in Camp. No. 6.



A VILLAGE THRASHING FLOOR.

At the left is the thrashing drag; the children on the right have secured an empty sardine box, which they esteem a great treasure.

## Date of Departure and Steamer.

The party will sail from New York on the *S. S. Normannia*, German Mediterranean Service, 16 February, 1895, for Naples direct.

## Route.

A very full descriptive program of *The Congregationalist's Tour*, practically a guide-book of the trip, will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps. Briefly the itinerary is this: Landing at Naples the party will proceed to Rome, thence via Brindisi to Alexandria and Cairo. Following this, a three weeks' trip on the Nile. Then via Port Said to Jaffa, where the Camp will be organized for the month in Palestine and Syria. From Beirut by Messageries Service to Smyrna and Ephesus, Rhodes and Athens. Thence by the Austrian Lloyds to Constantinople. Thence via the Danube, Vienna, Paris, London and Southampton to New York.

**PALESTINE IN PICTURES.** A magnificent series of 384 views, covering pictorially the route of our party, is being issued by us in Parts of 16 views each. (Price, 10 cents each Part.) We commend them to all our readers, both those who take the trip and those who follow the travelers at the fireside.

Address **The CONGREGATIONALIST,**  
 1 Somerset Street, Boston;

Or the Business Managers of the Tour, **Henry Gaze & Sons,** 113 Broadway, New York.  
 201 Washington St., Boston.

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

## CONTENTS

### EDITORIAL:

Paragraphs	81
Evolution and Regeneration	82
The Religious Outlook	82
Lady Henry Somerset	83
The Duty of Honest Self-Examination	83
Limited Editions	86
Week in Review	83
In Brief	85

### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE:

Washington	86
The Interior	87

### CURRENT THOUGHT

	90
--	----

### CONTRIBUTIONS:

What Is the Matter with the National Finances?	
Alexander D. Noyes	86
Ian MacLaren, Preacher and Story Writer. James MacArthur	89
Almost Sold. J. A. D.	90

### THE HOME:

Despised and Rejected—a selected poem	91
An Ideal Realized. Julia B. Schaffner	91
Five "Unruly Members"—a story. Mary Patterson Manly	92
The King's Reply—a selected poem	92
Closet and Altar	93
Mothers in Council	93
Sunday Occupations for Boys and Girls. Mrs. Clara Smith Colton	94
Home Treatment of Fevers	94
Conversation Corner. Mr. Martin	95

### THE SUNDAY SCHOOL—Lesson for Jan. 27

	96
--	----

### Y. P. S. C. E.—Topic, Jan. 27-Feb. 2

	96
--	----

### PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM

	97
--	----

### LITERATURE

	98
--	----

### NEWS FROM THE CHURCHES:

A New Parish Plant in Adams	101
From Many Corners of New York State	101

### MISCELLANEOUS:

Boston Evangelical Alliance	97
Education	103
Business Outlook	106
Marriages and Deaths	108
Woman's Board Prayer Meeting	109
What Men Say	109
An Englishman's Favorable Estimate of Our Rich Men	110
Wanted—A Man of the People	110
Notices	111

## THE CONGREGATIONALIST

AND BOSTON RECORDER.

The Recorder founded 1816: The Congregationalist, 1849.

Published every Thursday.

PER COPY, 6 CENTS. PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, \$3.00.  
 IF PAYMENT IS DELAYED, \$3.50.

ONE OLD AND ONE NEW SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

CLUB OF FIVE, ONE AT LEAST BEING NEW, \$10.00.

On Trial, 6 Months, \$1.00; 3 months, 25 cents.

RECEIPTS for subscriptions are indicated by the date of expiration following the subscriber's address, as printed upon the paper. If a special receipt is wanted a stamp should be sent with remittance.  
 DISCONTINUANCES.—Papers are continued until there is a specific order to stop, in connection with which all arrearages must be paid; but such an order can be given at any time, to take effect at the expiration of the subscription.

ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per square line each insertion, 14 lines to the inch; 1½ inches to the column. Discounts according to amount of contract.  
 READING NOTICES, headed nonpareil, 50 cents per line, each insertion, net.

W. L. GREENE & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

Entered as second-class mail. Composition by Thomas Todd.



## A Good Fat Chicken

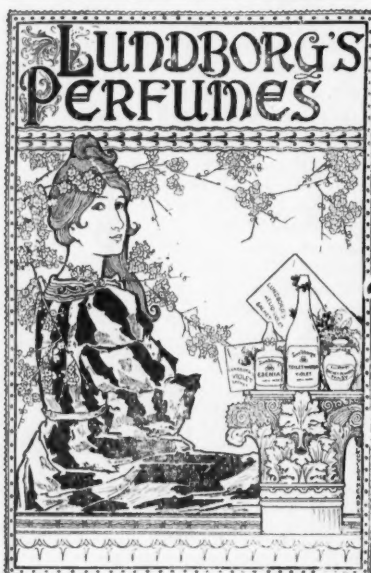
will produce about 700 calories of energy. The same money spent in

**H-O** Hornby's Oatmeal

will yield 10,000 calories.

Steam Cooked That's Why.

H-O {Hornby's Oatmeal} Company, N. Y.



## The Burlington Plan of Church Work.

A pamphlet giving special details regarding organized church work according to what is known as the "Burlington Plan" will be sent to any one interested on receipt of a two-cent stamp. It covers District Visiting Sunday Evening Service Club, Mid-week Meetings, etc. It will be useful to any church planning for more aggressive work. Address

Rev. F. F. LEWIS, Burlington, Vt.

### Subscribers' Column.

Notices in this column, not exceeding five lines (eight words to the line), cost subscribers fifty cents each insertion. Ad division lines ten cents each per insertion. Post office addresses of ministers twenty-five cents each.

**Chandelier for Sale.**—Having introduced gas into a church, the chandelier is for sale very cheap. Twelve lights (two rows), and cost originally \$125.00. Apply to D. S. Gilchrist, Franklin, N. H.

**Good Board** can be secured with a Northern family, in pleasant, healthful location. For particulars and references, address Box 164, Henderson, N. C.

WHEN THE WEATHER TIRES YOU TALK ABOUT

(CONSTANTINE'S PINE TAR SOAP.)

Persian Healing.

People have been talking about "Constantine's," the original pine tar soap, for many, many years, and it is just as good for the skin, as agreeable, as lasting, as it ever was. Talk about it with your DRUGGIST.

If you have used it, your friend should be benefited too. . . . .

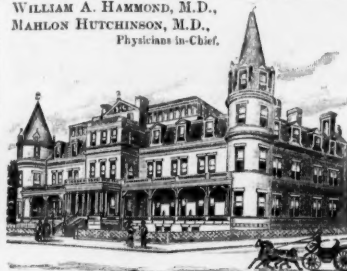
Get right down to the point and you will find that the Spencerian Steel Pens are the best.



IF YOU WISH TO TRY THEM, Will send the FIVE leading numbers on receipt of return postage 2 cents.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO., 810 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, M.D.,  
MAHLON HUTCHINSON, M.D.,  
Physicians in-Chief.



Fourteenth St. and Sheridan Avenue, WASHINGTON, D. C.

## The HAMMOND SANITARIUM

For Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Skin.

The HAMMOND ANIMAL EXTRACTS, Cerebrine, Medulline, Cardine, Testine, Ovarine, and Thyroidine (Isopathy), are largely used in the treatment; also Baths, Douches, Static, Galvanic, and Faradaic Electricity—in fact, all recognized scientific methods for the cure of disease. For full information and pamphlet, address either

Dr. HAMMOND or Dr. HUTCHINSON.

Correspondence with physicians requested.

POPULAR CRUISE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN Feb. 6, 1895, by specially chartered S. S. "Friesland," \$510.

## EUROPE.

EXCURSION TO EUROPE, June 26, 1895, by specially chartered steamer BERLIN, of the American line, and thirty other parties in April, May and June.

VACATION TRIP TO EUROPE, per CITY OF ROME, June 26, 1895, organized and accompanied by H. C. Parker, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Croft, 45 days only, \$250, or 52 days, \$320. SELECT PRIVATE PARTY TO EUROPE, July 3, 1895, per new American line S. S. PARIS, \$300, stopping at best hotels, and everything the very best.

BEST TICKETING FACILITIES to England, Ireland, Scotland, Central Europe, Orient and all parts of the world. Ocean Tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette.

FRANK C. CLARK, Tourist Agent, 111 Broadway, New York.

Official Ticket Agent for Pennsylvania Railroad, Erie and other Trunk Lines.

## TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS

TIFFANY GLASS AND DECORATING COMPANY



333 TO 341 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK

THE TIFFANY CHAPLAIN AS EXHIBITED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR WILL REMAIN ON EXHIBITION DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

WHEN YOU WANT TO LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF THINGS, USE

# SAPOLIO

# IVORY SOAP



IT FLOATS

FOR TABLE LINEN.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINTI.





# THE CONGREGATIONALIST

Volume LXXX

Boston Thursday 17 January 1895

Number 3

## \* THE ORIENTAL TOUR AND THE PICTURES. \*

The Oriental Tour, under the direction of *The Congregationalist* and to be accompanied personally by the editor-in-chief, is exciting unexpected interest among our readers. The party itself is now organized, and our next endeavor will be to bring into touch with it our entire constituency—so that all shall become fireside travelers at least. This our editorial letters will accomplish in part. We shall offer illustrations from time to time. But above all we earnestly urge all who can afford to do so to purchase the *Palestine in Pictures*. The 384 views of this series will give pictorially and in a most graphic manner nearly the whole route of the Oriental party sailing next month.

## \* THE CONGREGATIONALIST SERVICES. \*

1 cent each; 100 copies of one number, 60 cents. No. 7, for Christian Endeavor Day, *Days of Thy Youth*. No. 21 of 2d Series, "I Am." No. 22, "I Am the Bread of Life." No. 23, "I Am the Light of the World." No. 24, "I Am the Good Shepherd." Eleven other eventide services ready. Subscription, series 1894-95, 25 cents.

**WALKER'S COMPREHENSIVE CONCORDANCE**, our own edition in half leather (price \$3), sent in connection with one subscription to *The Congregationalist*, new or old, for \$4.50.

One old subscription and one new subscription, \$5.00. Club of five, one at least being a new subscription, \$10.00.

## SIX MONTHS for \$1.00.

We send *The Congregationalist* to any new subscriber for six months as a trial subscription for \$1.00, or three months for 25 cents.

## \* THE CONGREGATIONALIST HANDBOOK. \*



*Eighth Annual Issue for 1895.* Daily Readings, Prayer Meeting Topics. There is inspiration in the thought that throughout the broad land the same topics of meditation and prayer are occupying the mind and thought of Congregational Christians. This result has been secured by the widespread use of this Handbook. 100 copies, \$1.25, postpaid.

IN this vicinity the observance of the Week of Prayer was seriously interfered with by stormy weather. Nevertheless many earnest petitions ascended from little groups here and there and in some places, as our church news columns show, it was a season of spiritual harvesting. Our Chicago correspondent reports that pastors there are more and more inclined to use a program of topics prepared with their own churches in mind and made as specific in their application as possible. On the other hand, instances of unusually profitable meetings, in which several churches, and in some cases several denominations, united have come to our attention. We believe that the week still fulfills in a large degree its time-honored mission.

The banquet of the Catholic Union at the Hotel Brunswick in this city last Thursday evening was in several respects notable. It was the first meeting of the sort of this body, which is composed of representative Roman Catholic citizens of Boston. It was addressed by eloquent Protestants as well as Catholics on the pertinent topic, Religion the Safeguard of American Liberty. But it was especially notable because of the reiterated approval of that provision of our

constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of religion. If that sentiment could resound through the Roman Catholic Church in those countries where Catholicism is the dominant religion, it would mean religious progress of great significance. But it is much to have laymen representing that denomination glorifying, as Catholic citizens, our American republic, and we in turn cannot too greatly emphasize the fact which their speakers so eloquently set forth, that its stability depends on the maintenance by all the people of the principles of the Christian religion.

Travel to the Orient has much increased in recent years, and appears to be greater this year than ever before. Several of the largest and swiftest Atlantic steamships will this month and next take full complements of passengers from New York, either to Naples and Genoa, or direct to Oriental ports. Closer acquaintance with Bible lands and the scenes of greatest achievements in ancient history cannot but increase popular interest in and knowledge of the gospel and the divine life for the revelation of which the ages were preparing, and which is to a great degree interpreted through a knowledge of the history, customs and geographical features of Egypt and Palestine. Many books have been and more are being written on the subject. We confidently hope that *The Congregationalist's* party, which includes a number of men and women who have made earnest study of the Bible, its lands and its literature, will give added interest and information to many who will read its columns the coming months. We mean to make the Oriental features of the paper especially valuable this year.

Paragraphs are going the rounds of the religious press to the effect that the president and other officers of our general and State governments are seldom mentioned in the prayers at church services, and that teachers in public schools, commercial travelers, physicians, editors, etc., are in the same way neglected. Our observations do not support these statements. Ministers in churches where we worship are interested in all public affairs, and plead for them when they lead their congregations before the throne of divine grace. The wise minister will keep a list of all these objects and will see that they have their due share in his petitions. He will not forget the strangers present nor the children, nor particular cases of need and burden with which he has acquainted himself in his pastoral work. Public prayers are usually followed by the people in proportion to their definiteness. Among the most interesting records of a minister's pastorate are his notes of his official prayers.

If asked to name the most significant phenomenon in current religious life, many would name a renewal of devotion to the person of Christ and a waning of the desire to be able to analyze and define Him. It is

not so much, Who is He? but, What is He to thee? We find this phenomenon recognized on all sides. Archbishop Ryan, the eloquent Catholic prelate of Philadelphia, in a recent address on agnosticism, said: "I believe the first factor in the reunion of Christians will be greater love for our Lord. It is the sentiment on which there is the most accord, and seems like the fulfilling of the prophecy, 'And I, when I shall be lifted up, will draw all things to Myself.' . . . Here at the cross is the focus; here is the unitive point."

Lawlessness is one of our country's greatest perils, and it is rapidly spreading. Murders increased last year more than fifty per cent., from 6,615 in 1893 to 9,800 in 1894. Many more murderers, including, no doubt, many innocent persons, suffered capital punishment by mobs than by law, since only 132 persons were hanged, while 190 persons were lynched. There were 4,912 suicides. These figures have portentous meanings. Without respect for law popular government is impossible and neither person nor property is safe. Lawlessness is fostered by morbid eagerness to dwell on details of crime—a craving abundantly gratified by newspapers—by pressure to enact laws which cannot be enforced, by the skill of lawyers aiding criminals to evade the plain intent of laws, by the unconcealed selfish schemes of lawmakers and by the willingness of the people to permit unpopular laws to remain dead letters without repealing them. The increase of lawlessness is the truest measure of the decline of the nation's conscience.

We have received from Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean of Oakland, Cal., a very complete account of the history of the troubles in the church at Fresno, so far as appeared in connection with the recent council held to consider the relations of that church to sister churches. From this account it is evident that the church and its pastor, Rev. J. H. Collins, have been for a long time in a very embarrassing condition on account of misunderstandings in which its Armenian members have been prominent, these latter believing that they were discriminated against and ill-treated because of their race. Under the circumstances it was hardly possible that irritation and disturbance could be avoided. But judging by the full documents connected with the history of the council, and the explanations furnished by Dr. McLean, the accuracy and entire fairness of which are beyond question, neither the church nor its pastor are open to criticism further than that mentioned in last week's issue as made by the council, whose result, declaring that the Fresno church "is fairly entitled to the full confidence of all our Congregational churches," should be, and no doubt will be, generally accepted as a just and wise verdict.

Human nature, as well as the bitterness of the war feeling in Japan, finds expres-

tion in the words of a Japanese rationalistic teacher, who told his scholars that "such a place as the Christian heaven would be very undesirable, as it would oblige people to live where there would be Chinese." It is an objection to a state in which there will be representatives of every kindred and tongue and people and nation that we shall find some of our enemies there—that is, if we mean to cherish an eternal enmity. Nor would it help us if there were a national heaven so long as we have foes of our own household. God will meet the difficulty, not by the exclusion of others, but by a change in us, or, if we refuse that change, by our exclusion. The change in the man, the new birth which makes it possible for a Christian to learn to love his enemies (because God loves them), is just the one thing about Christianity which the rationalists of Japan and of America have never been able to understand.

The power of a great personality and a great character has seldom been shown more clearly or with more freedom from the complications of obscuring circumstances than in the effect which a few words from Mr. Gladstone has produced upon the public opinion of England and upon the mind of the Sultan of Turkey. He is no longer in office, no longer a member of the House of Commons, yet, when he denounces the massacre of the Armenians the voice of England begins to seem portentous to the monarch of the Turks, who has the utterance telegraphed to him, and in his rage demands that it should be disavowed by the Government of England. In fact, the return of Gladstone to political life so far as to speak with clear conviction upon this question is perhaps the best assurance that the Armenians have that it will not be suffered to drop out of sight without any change to their advantage. It must be gratifying to the old man in his retirement to be able to speak one more powerful word for the help of a persecuted people, to add his influence for the Armenians to that which he exercised so potently for the Neapolitans and the Bulgarians. And this authority with which he speaks is the authority of character. Men who are thinking how to impress themselves upon the world are too apt to be led away by the promise of other things, forgetting that, while character alone is strong, it reinforces and multiplies every other gift.

#### EVOLUTION AND REGENERATION.

Can the new belief in evolution, as applied to the spiritual life of man, live with the Christian faith in regeneration as an absolute necessity in the life of every disciple of the Lord? That question is continually rising in the minds of the more thoughtful religious people. Does not evolution mean continuous development, without the intervention of any new factor, of the higher out of the lower, of the savage out of the animal, of the civilized and religious man out of the savage? And, on the other hand, does not regeneration imply a break, a new beginning, a gift of life from above, a supernatural work upon the human soul? Are not the words of Christ, our supreme and final authority, unmistakable here: "Except a man be born from above, he cannot see the kingdom of God"?

We have stated the contrast between evolution and regeneration thus strongly, not

because we think it exists, but because we believe it so stands in the minds of many readers of the gospels, who are at the same time students of modern scientific literature. Of course, it is easy enough to find ideas of evolution and of regeneration that are mutually and eternally exclusive, but in this case the difficulty may lie, not with the facts upon which the conflicting views are based, but with the views themselves. We may learn from the gropings of scientists how very hard it is to compass the true philosophy of evolution, and it requires only average discernment to discover what sad work some theologians have made in their explanations of the new birth.

While we hold that scientific evolution has only a remote bearing upon the spiritual history of mankind, and although we rate at a very slight value the books that are based upon the sheer identification of the realms of nature and spirit, we, nevertheless, think that, in his recent work on *The Ascent of Man*, Professor Drummond has given a genuine insight into the heart of the living world. He discerns the presence, from the beginning, of two factors in the evolving life of nature—the instinct of self-care and that of regard for others. The process of development has been presided over by the dual forces of the struggle for life and the struggle for the life of others. Professor Drummond contends, and we think justly, that the selfishness in the lower life of the world is controlled by self-sacrifice. When we think of what maternity and paternity imply of self-suppression and labor for the welfare of others, when we reflect that the continuance of life upon this planet depends upon the strict limitation of the egoistic impulse by the altruistic, we are ready to grant that if one force is to be regarded as stronger than the other it must be the force of the social instinct, and that the final rendering of the meaning of animal evolution must be, not a "tale of war," but a "love story." Here, then—in the deepest centers of ferocity, in the lizard's lair and the lion's den, traversing the darkness of the whole animal realm like a shaft of light, extending from the hither side of the brute dominion to its foulest, farthest limit, ranging from the lowest verge of humanity back through the entire region of wild existence up to the throne of God—is the mighty principle of self-abnegation, self-sacrifice, love. Here, in the bosom of nature, is the conflict of the two natures, the selfish and the unselfish; here, in the fields of the brute world, are the two antagonistic forces that meet to do battle in the soul of man. We believe that Professor Drummond has thrown more light backwards over the course of nature than any other writer of our time. Indeed, we think that he has shown clearly that there is a true moral import, an undeniable Christ-side, to the natural world. He has made it possible for us to base our whole human life upon the realm beneath us, because that realm rests back upon the eternal sacrifice of Christ, upon the infinite love of God.

Now, if the dualism that we find in nature, the self-seeking and the self-sacrifice, the individualism and the socialism, meet for war in the rational life of man, we see at once what regeneration must mean. It must mean the restriction; the transformation from kingdom to servanthood of the lower impulse, and the lifting, the strengthening, the supremacy of the higher. The dualism in the animal world, the strife be-

tween the fiercer and kinder instincts of the brute, may cease in man. He inherits the war; he adds to it by his willfulness and ignorance. But in him there is a rational nature to work upon, and the Holy Spirit comes to deliver the higher from the dominion of the lower, the spirit from the foul oppression of the flesh, the ethical and divine from the fetters of the brutal. The new birth is the acceptance of this emancipation; it is the welcome to the Deliverer from above, the consciousness that through the open, personal will the life of God has come into the soul.

A theory of ethics must underlie our doctrine of the new birth. If we hold that regeneration means the substitution of a new nature for our original human endowment, we simply declare the utter brutality, the absolutely unmoral character of our primary outfit. If the principle of self-sacrifice is given first of all in regeneration, then it does not belong to our original humanity and man is not made in the image of God. If that is our view it must conflict, not only with evolution, but also with the Word of God and the common sense of mankind.

If, on the other hand, we believe with Bishop Butler, the greatest ethical thinker in our language, that human nature in its essential order is social as well as selfish, we can see how truly man's life represents in grander forms both the lower principle and the higher at work in the kingdoms below him, and how, by the gift of the Holy Spirit, he may enter another kingdom, the kingdom of righteousness and peace. In him the eonian battle may be fought to victory; in him the infinite love may come to its complete and everlasting triumph; in him, the manifestation of the Son of God, the discord may become a harmony, the terrible confusion a sublime and perfect moral order, created and kept by the power of the eternal Spirit.

#### THE RELIGIOUS OUTLOOK.

Many are anxiously forecasting the business prospects for the year. They are studying present conditions, weighing evidences for and against returning prosperity. In the same way many are considering the prospects for the kingdom of God this year, estimating from signs before us the probable growth of the churches in numbers, the deeper reach of their spiritual experience, and the extending of their influence through all the nations. What is the spiritual outlook for 1895, judging from its two opening weeks?

During the last week—the Week of Prayer—so far as we can learn, the number waiting in the temples for the promise of the Father was not unusually large. Nor is it possible to measure the sincerity and earnestness of these waiting disciples. But that there were such, in multitudes of places, tarrying to be clothed with power from on high, there can be no question. Nor can there be any question that our Lord will fulfill to them His promise. The first disciples received it within a few days from the time they began to wait for it in united prayer. To those who witnessed it they declared that all who repented of sin and were baptized in the name of Jesus Christ for the remission of their sins should receive the gift of the Holy Ghost.

That promise holds good today. It is to you, said the apostle, and to your children, and to all that are afar off. We may, therefore, look for the fruits of the Holy Spirit



to show themselves soon in many churches. The minds of the earliest disciples were illuminated with new knowledge of divine truth. Their emotions were kindled into wonder and joy because of the remission of sins, and into love for one another, since they all shared the same gift. Like results may be expected now. The light and warmth coming with the gift of the Holy Spirit in any company of believers will attract those who are without. Greater love, joy, enthusiasm among Christians mean new spiritual prosperity, new willingness to work and readiness for self-denial. More earnest prayer will be made for those sent into our own and other lands with the gospel message, larger streams will flow into our missionary treasuries, and with the tidings of many turning to the Lord there will be kindled in the churches the joy which shows prosperity, "times of refreshing from the presence of the Lord."

No one need mistake the evidence of the gift which has been promised. Sincere Christians sometimes wonder if they have it or can have it. But they need not wonder or doubt. "Concerning spiritual gifts," said the apostle Paul, "I would not have you ignorant." "Wherefore I give you to understand that . . . no man can say, Jesus is Lord, but in the Holy Spirit." Whoever makes the will of Christ his own has the Holy Spirit. He may be ignorant, may make mistakes, but he is certainly being led by the Spirit of God, if he is sincerely trying to follow Christ.

The conditions of prosperity, then, in the churches, are plain, and they are rich with promise. These praying ones who have met together in the opening of the year have not met in vain. The results will appear in renewed souls, growing churches, extending knowledge of God and obedience to Him in love. We believe also that the year is to witness a rising standard of morality, greater respect for integrity in business and public trust, greater chivalry in defending the rights of the helpless and oppressed, deeper regard for ability and purity in those who govern, and a truly tolerant spirit, with firm convictions of truth. All these are among the fruits of the gift of the Holy Spirit to believers in Christ. Let no one of His followers grow weary in well-doing. Good times are in store for His people if they want them and will strive for them.

#### LADY HENRY SOMERSET.

We are confident that both those among our readers who have seen Lady Somerset and those acquainted with her only by her reputation will alike take pleasure in looking on the picture on our cover this week. This generation embraces among its leaders in thought and action few women so widely known on both sides of the Atlantic.

The same divine voice, which was heard four centuries ago by a peasant girl in the humble village of Dorémy, has found an echo in these last days in the heart of this English noblewoman. Far more interesting than any outward circumstances in the career of Lady Henry is that wonderful subjective experience in the garden at Reigate, which changed the whole tenor of her life and has placed her in the vanguard of modern reformers.

Until that memorable hour beneath the elm tree in 1885, when she heard a voice distinctly say to her, "My child, act as if I were and thou shalt know I am," she

had mingled freely in the fashionable and aristocratic society of London, although she herself affirms: "I have never been a worldly woman. I never saw the day that I would not gladly have left parks and palaces for fields and woods." She had been reading books more or less skeptical, and was brooding over those deep questions of life and duty which come to every thoughtful soul, when this voice of God spoke to her inmost spirit. Rising from her rustic seat she walked to the priory and sitting by the window in the twilight pondered the meaning of the message. That evening she took her long neglected New Testament and read the gospel of John at a sitting. We may not enter further into the sweet and holy revelations of that hour. We only know that like one of old she was "not disobedient unto the heavenly vision" and that it wrought a marked transformation in her character. From that time onward her life has been consecrated to noble ends.

Having no brothers, she succeeded to the inheritance of Eastnor Castle among the Malvern Hills upon the death of her father, the Earl of Somers. Wedded in 1872 to Lord Henry Somerset, marriage brought her more of discipline than of joy. After this epiphany in the Reigate Garden she abandoned her plans for summer gayeties and travel and retired for a season with her only child, a son, to Eastnor. This period of seclusion she devoted to searching study of the Bible and to a reverent asking of the question, "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" She took up the duty nearest home, and began a beautiful ministry among the tenants on her own estate. At the very threshold of her care for them she was confronted by the drink problem, and at the castle gates she signed the pledge with forty of her servants and humble neighbors. She has large possessions, too, in East London, and she felt an individual responsibility to her thousands of tenants there. She did not delegate this duty to another, but went in person to the poor and neglected. The light which had shone in West End drawing-rooms was now illuminating the darkness of London's slums. She became a loyal supporter of Hugh Price Hughes's noble work in St. James Hall, employed evangelists and Bible readers, spoke constantly herself at religious and temperance meetings, and thus passed her novitiate for that broader service of recent years which has given her an international reputation.

Through Mrs. Hannah W. Smith, who gave a series of Bible readings at Ledbury, the site of Eastnor Castle, Lady Henry became identified with the British Women's Temperance Association, of which she is still president. In 1891 she came to America to attend the second biennial convention of the World's W. C. T. U., and her movements since then have been too widely chronicled to need recapitulation here. Her earnestness, her gracious dignity and her Christlike spirit have caused her to be enshrined in many hearts on this side of the Atlantic, and there are many here who will not think that her friend and co-worker, Frances E. Willard, praised her too highly when, in forecasting the future, she said: "It will be written that while the men of England had their Shaftesbury its women had their Somerset."

At a recent installation service, the former pastor in his charge to the people gave

this advice, which is pertinent to more than one congregation: "Don't think that this pastor can pull this church up the Mount of Transfiguration when the prevailing sentiment is 'It is good for us to be here.'"

#### THE DUTY OF HONEST SELF-EXAMINATION.

The difficulty of seeing ourselves as others see us is familiar and even proverbial. It is conceded that our friends often know us better than we know ourselves. God knows us accurately and fully, better than the most acute and intimate friend. He knows us precisely as we are. The object of religious self-study is to learn to understand ourselves as far as possible, just as we are, just as we appear to God. That this is a duty needs no proof. It is self-evident. It is an essential of religious life and health.

One aspect of the matter perhaps needs more enforcement. True self-examination is not merely the endeavor to learn what one's character and conduct are absolutely, but also comparatively, not only what one is in fact, but also what he is in comparison with a certain standard and model of life. A newly minted gold piece is weighed beside a perfect coin and is not approved as meeting all requirements if it be even a little short of the full weight. So a character may be Christlike, but it must be compared with and tested by the standard of the perfect life that the amount of its shortcoming, as well as the fact of it, may be revealed.

This is the same as to say that self-examination, as a Christian duty, in considering which we are apt to put emphasis on self, really has as much to do with Jesus Christ as any other duty has. It accepts Him as its standard; it keeps Him vividly in mind; it admits the obligation to imitate Him in loving reverence. Any one who is not a Christian may examine himself as carefully as a believer in Jesus ever does and with a pure and noble motive. But he has not the same thought of Jesus in his mind as his standard of comparison. Here is the difference between the two.

For him who is trying to be a Christian, however humbly and feebly, no self-examination can be honest, that is, thorough, comprehensive, all which it ought to be, unless it aim to show him to himself not merely as he is, in point of fact, but also as he is compared with what Jesus Christ was and would be in conditions similar to his own.

#### THE WEEK IN REVIEW.

Our Washington correspondent's letter makes further comment on events there unnecessary, save in a few particulars. The most alarming feature of the situation at the national capital is the unwillingness of men of either party to forget partisanship and rise to the plane of statesmanship. If the revenue is less than the national outgo, and seems likely to continue to be so, the only thing to be done is to increase the revenue. If the abolition of the reciprocity policy and the discrimination against European countries are working against our interests as a whole, the thing to do is to return to the former policy. If the currency problem is as involved and menacing as is claimed, it should be approached in a serious way and settled as quickly as possible. No fear of being inconsistent, of repudiating party platforms, or of confessing to a mistake should keep the dominant party



in this Congress from conserving the interests of the people. Nor should the minority party fail to realize that they have no right to compel the country to suffer in order that the party may profit from the reaction of an indignant, suffering people. But what do we see? Any approach of good men of all parties toward a solution? Nay. But rather an uprising and coalescing of men bent on adding still further to the complications and national evils by forcing the free coinage of silver to the front again.

The Republican party cannot afford to toy with any monetary heresies, nor can it hope to retain public favor if it continues to permit so many men who are corporation tools—or merely men of wealth—to represent it in the national Senate and shape party policy. The results in Nebraska, New Jersey and West Virginia during the past week are not at all encouraging to those who wish to see the composition of the Senate change for the better, or the Republican party remain in popular favor. The people, that in 1890 and 1892 played havoc with the party's prospects, by their votes in 1894 have not given the party to understand that it can do as it used to or as it pleases now. These are days of cleavage, re-alignment, of choosing "the better" from the worst, and "the best" may appear at any time to push "the better" to the wall.

The House of Representatives has included in the appropriations for the diplomatic service a clause providing for the establishment of consulates at Harpoot and Erzroom, and their support. The Senate will undoubtedly agree to this wise provision, and thus the interests of Christian missions and humanity in Turkey have an additional safeguard. This is a step long desired by the A. B. C. F. M. and now most heartily indorsed by it. It will put two more persons in the interior of Turkey pledged by their oaths of office to defend the interests of Americans and report all happenings to their superiors in Washington. Of course the essential need now is to fill the places with men who are unbribable and who have a fair degree of sympathy with Christian missions. If they can be men like Jewett of Sivas, they will make Turkish officials much more circumspect. Nothing definite relative to the Armenian commission has been heard since it assembled and started for the scene of the massacres. Correspondents of British newspapers sent to Turkey to accompany the commission have been refused that privilege and are said to be planning to go at their own risk. The British Foreign Office is reported as disclaiming all responsibility for Mr. Gladstone's recent attack upon Turkey. Great Britain is not rushing to the support of Armenia with marked alacrity. The interests involved are too complicated and the effects too far-reaching to warrant precipitate action.

The United States has decided to send a vessel from its navy to guard the interests of its citizens in Madagascar and South Africa. Now that France has begun to bombard the towns of Madagascar, with which island our merchants have a large and constantly increasing trade, the necessity of our having a vessel there is borne in upon the Washington officials. To us, however, it seems quite as necessary that a man-

of-war should be in the harbor at Honolulu, and if one of our cruisers were to drop anchor off Constantinople it would not be out of place.

Boston's city fathers have refused to ask the legislature for an investigation of the city's affairs. Quite natural. When the request comes it will emanate probably from a more disinterested body—say the Municipal League. We alluded two weeks ago to the threatened uprising against Senator Quay in Philadelphia. It is a pleasure to record that his will has been thwarted, partially by the treachery of men of his own ilk, but more because clergymen, lawyers and business men of independence served notice in an unmistakable way that if the Quay candidate for mayor was selected by the Republican City Convention they would bolt, defeat him and elect a decent Democrat. The man selected by the convention is an experienced public servant, who has made a good record for courage and economy.

The special grand jury in New York City, impaneled to get at the facts, has had a thoroughgoing charge from Judge Ingraham and begun to examine police officials. Recorder Goff has begun to dispense justice, and already brought about much needed reforms in the methods of administration. Lounging and disorder have been condemned; the minor officials have been severely reprimanded for their laxity, and, most significant of all, the court has ordered that hereafter all indictments handed to the court by grand juries shall be retained in the possession of the court and not handed over to the district attorney. This will prevent in the future any pigeon-holing of indictments by the district attorney and his assistants for reasons personal and peculiarly profitable to them or their political party. Mayor Strong has sent a straightforward message to the Board of Aldermen, describing the financial condition of the city, and reiterating his belief that "municipal administration can, and should, be made a matter of practical business, differing chiefly in the magnitude of interests involved." The mayor has summoned the police commissioners before him, requested that their resignations be handed to him ere long, meanwhile demanding an enforcement of law. As a result there has been a shifting of police officials, and a patent increase of the authority of Superintendent Byrnes. The Union League Club has put forth a scathing arraignment of past and present methods of municipal administration, and placed itself unreservedly on the side of those who are insisting that the legislature must give Mayor Strong full power to remove officials and surround himself with men in sympathy with reform ideals. Senator Lexow has not made his report to the legislature, but he has moved toward securing the extension of the power and broadening of the scope of his committee, and arranged to have it work in harmony with the wishes of Mayor Strong and the Committee of Seventy.

The situation in San Francisco can only be described by the word "intense." Three mass meetings were scheduled for this week. A Civic Federation has been organized. The people are aroused and clamoring for legislative investigation. Several recent incidents have caused this uprising and

crisis in the city's history. Governor Markham, just before relinquishing his office, appointed a gambler and sporting man as police commissioner. The United States District Attorney has refused to issue a warrant for the arrest of C. P. Huntington for violation of the interstate commerce law, though admitting his guilt. Evidence of wholesale frauds in the recent election is abundant, and the people insist on the punishment of the offenders, but the officials move slowly and try to shield the guilty. In short, matters have come to a point where the people are determined to have their will executed and venal servants summarily ejected from office.

As we go to press Brooklyn, N. Y., is beginning to suffer from the strike of nearly five thousand employes on its surface railways, and it is feared that a sympathetic strike of the employes of the elevated roads will follow. The merits of the controversy are not easy to adjudge. The men demand an increase in remuneration and a readjustment of schedules in favor of the "extra trip" men. The employers refuse any increase of pay and announce that the men can take their present rates and schedules or nothing. It is a strike deliberately chosen by the men by their own ballots—not the decree of any leaders—and consequently will be fought more resolutely by them. The self-control of the strikers will be tested, for the events that have led up to the strike have made them very bitter. It will test the city police, as they are few compared with the area of territory to be guarded, and the company will have to guard and handle for the first time under such circumstances a plant in which electricity and not horse power is the motive power. The situation at Haverhill, Mass., has not improved and a general strike seems imminent. The recommendation of the State Board of Arbitration has been rejected by the employes, who are now awaiting the judicial decision of a Salem judge before entering upon a general strike. Several recent decisions of Massachusetts courts have done much to make leaders of organized labor hesitate about interfering with non-union labor. These leaders hold that if these decisions are to stand, then organized labor has no weapon with which to fight its battles. They hold that they can resort to anything short of personal violence to induce a non-union laborer to refrain from entering upon work or to quit work. The courts put the limit much this side of personal violence, realizing that there are forms of punishment quite as threatening which have nothing to do with physical injury.

The bread riots in Newfoundland indicate the degree of distress and unrest that obtains there. With no currency that is trusted, without credit at home or abroad, the colony drifts on, its people many of them destitute and its political future very obscure. Due largely to dishonesty and too much reliance upon a credit system, the colony's plight is a warning to states and individuals. South Dakota's present situation also is humiliating and full of warning. With the State treasurer a fugitive and other State officials involved in the dishonesty, with the State treasury plundered of \$250,000, and the necessity of an extra tax levy staring them in the face, the citizens of that new State must feel that they have been basely betrayed. Though we have allowed our municipal treasuries to be

plundered right and left the record of honesty in State and national administrations in this country is very creditable to us as a people. Hence such an incident as that now chronicled is all the more startling.

The many statements made by physicians of local, and sometimes national, reputation concerning the efficacy of the anti-toxine treatment of diphtheria have prepared the public for the statement of Surgeon Kinyoun of the United States Marine Hospital Service, who represented the United States at the recent International Medical Congress in Paris, after which he visited the principal hospitals of France and Germany and made a thorough study of the subject. Surgeon Kinyoun asserts that in cases of plain, uncomplicated diphtheria the anti-toxine is practically certain to cure, and in cases where complications enter in, as is most common, if given in time the rate of mortality is reduced from forty per cent. to less than twenty per cent. He holds that the discovery of the anti-toxine treatment is equal in importance to the discovery by Jenner of vaccination for smallpox. Surgeon Kinyoun says, what must be obvious to all, that it is extremely important that the remedy should only be used by men who understand the disease and the remedy, and that in order to protect the public from quacks and from the use of an inferior serum the manufacture of the latter should be left entirely to authorities controlled by States or municipalities. Many cities already have appropriated generous sums to equip their boards of health with the necessary plant for the manufacture of serum, and we notice that already one of the leading chemists advertises that he has the serum for sale. The State certainly ought to supervise this business and insure a standard quality.

As a result of the A. P. A. movement in this country and the success of that organization in placing some men in sympathy with it in some of our legislatures, an effort is to be made this winter in Wisconsin, in Massachusetts, and probably elsewhere, to induce these States to tax church property. In the attempt to cripple the Roman Catholic Church, these zealots care not how much they wound Protestant churches. It is a debatable question whether the logic of separation between church and state does not demand taxation of church property by the state, but the demand for the change, if it is to become popular and effective, must appeal to the conviction and reason of people—not their animosities and prejudices. Of the \$54,670,600 worth of church property in New York City in 1890, only \$8,124,750 were owned by the Roman Catholics. Of the \$14,671,375 of church property in Boston in 1890, only \$3,296,700 were owned by Catholics. If this is the proportion in the cities, what must it be in the villages and towns? There is no use of Protestants biting their noses off to spite their faces.

#### IN BRIEF.

How is this for a specimen of pulpit oratory? "The splashing plume of the red-hot billows of oblivion!" It emanates from one of our Boston Methodist divines.

Massachusetts has recently lost one of her greatest lawyers, him who defined what preaching should be so admirably when he said to a preacher, "It is a mighty poor sermon that does not hit me somewhere."

In a description of a revival service held in Boston recently, the *Herald* reporter described the spirit of the gathering as "on a three-gauge level of enthusiasm going down grade." We confess that this is beyond us.

"Never absent from church service when well, and never late." What a record this of the venerable and consecrated Christian, an obituary notice of whom appears this week. That kind of men a pastor learns to lean on more than on others who may be more brilliant but less reliable.

Clergymen will appreciate the story Archdeacon Farrar tells of Charles Kingsley, who used to approach the pulpit with fear and trembling. As he, Kingsley, said: "Whenever I walk up the choir of Westminster Abbey I wish myself d-d-dead; and whenever I walk back I wish myself m-m-more dead!"

A few years ago the papal revenue from France averaged 3,000,000 francs. In 1893 the sum was 1,800,000 francs, and last year it fell below 1,000,000. Leo XIII. cannot expect to have the money of the old aristocratic classes if he will persist in showing his sympathy for the masses. But he can have something infinitely better, viz., the respect of men.

Lady Somerset is one of those individuals who are so much in evidence and so influential on both sides the water that it is difficult to know how to classify them. As Mrs. Livermore remarked at the Boston banquet in her ladyship's honor, "We cannot make up our minds whether she is an Americanized English gentlewoman or an Anglicized American woman." After all, it doesn't make very much difference.

When the presbytery disbanded Dr. Talmage's defunct church of over 4,000 members in Brooklyn, what will the presbytery do with the church's debts? A correspondent of the *Brooklyn Eagle* makes the interesting point that as a surplus left by a Presbyterian church on disbanding would be claimed by the presbytery to which it belonged, its debts belong to that body also and must in honor be paid by it. Why not?

When *The Congregationalist* assumed the magazine form, a little more than two years ago, it was one of the very few notable exceptions among religious newspapers. Now the quarto form is as rare as the magazine form was then. Our contemporary, the *Pacific*, has now fallen into line, and even some of the State papers, as the *Hartford Religious Herald*. This change is only one illustration of the rapid evolution of the religious press.

In his first address to his new congregation Dr. Hillis, who has become Dr. Swing's successor at Chicago, said: "From social delights and banquets and life's many and praiseworthy pleasures grant me, I pray you, release. Let me dwell apart and be to you, if God will, a divine voice and conscience." Many an overworked city pastor, cumbered with invitations to go hither and thither, will utter a fervent Amen to this petition.

The New York *Herald*, realizing that for some time to come Tokyo is to be the storm center of Oriental diplomacy, has engaged for a term of years one of the leading journalists of New York City and dispatched him to Tokyo, where he will have a residence and revenue surpassing that of the representative of the United States. Such prevision and such generosity are what make journalism so mighty a force and so alluring to ambitious young men.

The growth of public spirit is shown not more by the organized efforts in many of our cities to inform the people concerning civic conditions, needs and methods, than by the willingness of business men to give time

gratuitously to this work. Here is one illustration: The lawyer who has tirelessly and successfully prosecuted the investigations into the public institutions of Boston gives away all the fees he has earned in that work, and his largest gift is to the Municipal League.

"Are you going to church today?" "Who preaches?" "Dr. Eloquent." "Yes." Such a colloquy as this, which can be heard any Sunday morning in almost any city boarding house, recalls the incident of the French countess who once sent her servant to M. Leon Pilatte, pastor at Nice and editor of *L'Eglise Libre*, asking who was going to preach in his church that evening. "Tell Madame la Comtesse," was his reply, "that I don't like that sort of thing. If she wishes to come to church let her come; then she will see what happens."

Though Lady Somerset is obliged to refuse far more invitations to speak than she is able to accept, her voice is being heard frequently at public gatherings, and almost every evening is engaged up to the first of next month, when she leaves Boston. After a short trip to Montreal she returns to England, where Miss Willard will join her in April. Lady Somerset's address in Music Hall last Sunday on Social Purity was a noble plea for a standard of virtue to which both sexes shall conform or both suffer equal condemnation. The great audience was powerfully moved by her searching yet tender words.

Just as we were congratulating ourselves on the fact that none of the churches in this city was pastorless, comes a call from Honolulu to which Rev. D. P. Birnie of Allston has seen fit to respond favorably. We have now and then had occasion to remonstrate with the West for drawing away our ministers, but we have hardly ever been called upon to send one of our number quite so far toward the setting sun. Mr. Birnie has been popular and useful in the life of the churches and of the city and he will be greatly missed. It is important, however, to have the leading church in the Sandwich Islands supplied with so capable a leader.

Dr. J. T. Duryea has the sympathy of many brethren in his enforced rest at Lakewood, N. J., because of nervous prostration. He has carried heavier burdens for the last two years than have fallen to the lot of most ministers. The hard times severely affected his church as well as the city of Omaha and the State of Nebraska. Dr. Duryea took a very active part in providing for the unemployed of the city and in organized relief work. The continued strain of care was too great, and he must rest for several months. The church has voted him three months' back salary and half salary for six months to come, and will secure another pastor temporarily.

Columbia College is to be congratulated upon the great gifts which are to add to the resources and efficiency of its medical school. If any of our readers are sighing because they cannot give money by the hundred thousand dollars, and so bring thankfulness to teachers who see a larger work than they have means to carry on, we would suggest that the College and Education Society could tell them of struggling institutions where the gift of hundreds or thousands would bring as much relief and thankfulness as the great gifts of the Vanderbilts and Sloanes brought to the authorities of Columbia.

The New York Central Railroad has recently withdrawn all its clerical tickets so that henceforth ministers resident on the line must pay the full rates of fare as other people do. It is alleged that the reason for this action was that some ministers abused the privilege, loaning, or in some cases even selling, their tickets. If this be true, we agree with the New York *Tribune* that, "It would seem only fair to the ministers generally if the names of the black sheep were made public."



The charge ought either never to have been made, or the honest members of the profession ought to be relieved from the suspicion of petty larceny.

It is often said that the dead line of the ministry in this country is fifty years, but this does not seem to be the case in England, at least in the Established Church. A considerable number of her bishops are over seventy. The Bishop of London is seventy-three, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol is seventy-five, the Bishop of Hereford is seventy-seven, the Bishop of Liverpool is seventy-eight and the Bishop of Chichester, who is now taking a holiday in Italy after a year's hard work, is ninety-two. Congregational bishops in America are vastly more numerous than Episcopal bishops in England, but they cannot match the above record.

No one knows more intimately the corruption in the police department of New York than Inspector Williams. He declares that the system of bribery began there, not by policemen asking for gifts, but by citizens offering bribes. If a merchant wanted more room without paying more rent, he used the sidewalk for his goods and gave the policeman a greenback to let him alone in converting to his private use what belonged to the public, till the officer came to think that the bribe was his proper perquisite. The inspector's statement is probably so far true that the people corrupted their government more than the government imposed on them, and the whole system of giving tips to get more than one's fair share of service from employés tends in the same direction.

Doubtless many of our readers have noticed the illustrations in the announcement of our Oriental Tour, which from week to week have presented different and sometimes amusing phases of the journey. These "snap shots" were taken by a member of the party with which the publisher of *The Congregationalist* made the journey last spring. The picture which appears this week is the last of this little series as far as it relates to Palestine, and represents a thrashing floor like those to be found in almost any village in the Holy Land. The thrashing drag stands erect at the left showing the under side, which is thickly set with small pebbles driven into holes and protruding sufficiently to make a rough surface. This is drawn over the "corn," strewn evenly on the smooth and level ground, by the ox which according to Scripture command should not be "muzzled." Every Oriental traveler will recognize as true to life the representation of the children and their coveted sardine box.

#### STAFF CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

##### No Relief Yet.

The first week of the New Year furnished three decided sensations in the political world, and the third and last was the greatest of the trio, Senator Hill's dinner at the White House and Representative Sibley's furious attack on the President being completely overshadowed by the remarkable vote of last Wednesday, whereby the administration's currency reform bill was summarily thrown out of the House by a majority of seven. The question was on the adoption of an order fixing a time for closing debate on the measure. It is the first time in four years that any order reported from the committee on rules has been repudiated by the House, and this fact makes the defeat all the more galling to the administration leaders. But it is believed that if the vote had been on the bill itself the adverse majority would have been still larger. As it was forty-one Democrats took sides with the Republicans and Popu-

lists in the negative, and many more are known to be privately glad that the opposition was successful.

Technically the bill is still alive, but practically it is dead. Its friends see the impracticability of any further attempt to force it through both Houses, and the chances are that it will not again be taken from the calendar. The questions now are: Will some other currency measure be brought forward and pressed to a vote, and, if not, will President Cleveland call an extra session to the new Congress next spring to grapple with the financial problems? Undoubtedly other measures will be introduced and discussed—in fact, the administration threatens to have another bill of its own—but the indications are that nothing of the sort can possibly pass the present Congress. The Democratic majority is utterly disgusted with everything and in no mood to undertake any serious and important business, and the Republicans would be likely to prevent it even if undertaken. There are only about forty working days left before March 4, and there is barely time for the consideration of the appropriation bills.

##### Pros and Cons.

As for the extra session there is a great difference of opinion, but many of the "veterans" say they would not be surprised if the session were called. The main point, doubtless, is as to whether it would do any good—whether the Republican majority in the next Congress would obediently legislate in response to the President's invitation. The general opinion is that the Republicans would attack the subject in a manner not contemplated or approved by the President, namely, by at once altering the tariff, which would result either in another administration defeat or in a deadlock between the executive and legislative branches of the government. So it will be seen that there are arguments both for and against an extra session, and it is not known which will prevail. Meanwhile the free silver men loudly proclaim that they propose to checkmate any financial legislation which does not tally with their ideas, and they certainly have the power to do so in this Congress. Meanwhile, also, the condition of the treasury continues bad, notwithstanding occasional spasmodic improvements, which are apparent rather than real; and the mercantile community, at home and abroad, as shown by numerous expressions of indignation received here by public men, is becoming more and more nervous and exasperated. Experienced observers have rarely seen the leaders of a dominant party in Washington so perplexed and despondent as at present.

##### Opposition to the Income Tax.

The fight against the income tax, which began in the Senate on Friday, might easily succeed if it were not for the treasury's desperate need of money. As it is, many senators will refrain from active opposition to the tax, on the principle that "necessity knows no law," and the probability is that after the delivery of a number of speeches on the subject the necessary appropriation will be supplied and the tax matter settled so far as Congress is concerned. But much interest is felt in the pending suit before the district court to test the constitutionality of the tax, as at present levied, and many intelligent politicians and lawyers here anticipate that the court will decide against it. Ex-Senator Edmunds's argu-

ment in opposition is looked forward to as an event of remarkable importance. If the income tax should go by the board the administration would have to issue more bonds immediately—perhaps it will have to do so in any event. The friends of the proposed low-rate, short-term bonds are consequently actively at work again in behalf of their scheme, but thus far they have made no perceptible headway.

##### Foreign Complications.

Austria has fallen into line with Germany, Belgium, Spain and France in protesting against our new policy of discrimination, and the unhappy Democrats, thoroughly alarmed at last at the prospect of a commercial war with the whole world, have been trying to induce the Republicans to act with them in canceling the discriminating duty. But the Republicans say that if the tariff subject is reopened they will vote for nothing less than a full restoration of the old reciprocity regulations, whereat the unhappiness of the Democrats, instead of being assuaged, has been materially increased.

The various proddings by inquisitive senators and representatives have at last elicited a statement from the President that his efforts to reinstate the deposed queen of the Hawaiian Islands had failed. The fact, of course, was known before, but the official announcement of his purpose, nevertheless, came almost like a shock to the community and the old feeling of regret and mortification was revived. Having put the President on record, the Republicans will now probably let the disagreeable Hawaiian matter drop.

##### The President and His Party.

The first of the threatened personal attacks on the President was made in the House last Tuesday by Mr. Sibley of Pennsylvania, a populist Democrat of considerable eccentricity. Many of his caustic criticisms were highly disrespectful, and on this account the shot fell short of the mark. The murmurings of the mass of politicians, however, grow louder and louder, and the animadversions heard in private conversation and occasionally published in newspaper editorials are certainly far more bitter than any since the time of Andrew Johnson.

Senator Hill started all the gossips at full gallop the other day by attending a state dinner at the White House. The reporters were positive that this had some deep political significance, but they have been unable to elucidate the matter further, because neither the President nor Mr. Hill would say a word about it. It may be that this gastronomic phenomenon prefigures a reconciliation of the discordant Democratic factions, as certain sanguine scribes assert, or it may mean nothing whatever except that Senator Hill's turn came to be invited to a state dinner; but the probability is that the senator accepted the invitation merely in order to increase his notoriety. His object at present evidently is to make himself as conspicuous as possible.

##### Who Will Lead the Next House?

Representative Burrows, of Michigan, having been elected to the Senate, the next House will have to cast about for a new leader on the floor and a new chairman of the ways and means committee, which positions Mr. Burrows would undoubtedly have held in the next Congress if he had not been promoted. Mr. Payne of New York is next to Mr. Burrows in the com-



mittee, but he is not by any means so well qualified for leadership as Mr. Dalzell or Mr. Dingley or Mr. Cannon, and the prevailing opinion is that Mr. Reed will intrust the grave responsibility of remodeling the tariff to one of these three gentlemen.

Jan. 12.

C. S. E.

## FROM THE INTERIOR.

## Changes of the New Year.

These are rather more numerous than usual, even in this city of changes. As has already been announced, Dr. Hillis began his work Sunday morning with the Central Church as the successor of Professor Swing. The welcome given him by the trustees and members of the church and by the general public was gratifying. The hall was full. The organ vault and sides of the stage were festooned with smilax and the platform banked with flowers. Dr. Hillis was received with applause as he came upon the platform and at the close of his response to the welcome given him by Mr. Lyman J. Gage on behalf of the trustees. Taking for his text several passages in which the word hope occurs, Dr. Hillis announced as his subject *The Moral Uses of Aspiration*. In this sermon there was no lowering of the standards of the gospel, no belittling of the work of our Lord, although the treatment of the topic was along lines and in a spirit not unlike those manifest in the discourses of Professor Swing. The presence of Dr. Hillis in the center of the city is hailed with satisfaction on all sides, and if his plans for a much larger work than the church has as yet undertaken be carried out, even those who felt that his leaving a prominent pulpit in the Presbyterian Church for a position of absolute independency was a mistake will yet be convinced of their error.

Rev. W. G. Clarke, so prominent in connection with the Civic Federation's crusade against the gamblers, has resigned the pastorate of the Campbell Park Presbyterian Church in order to devote his whole time to the work of the People's Institute. This institute is on the West Side and has lately entered a new building, which is admirably adapted to the wants of the people. The work of the institute is to be evangelistic and educational, although the universal desire for amusement is not to be overlooked. If the experiment succeeds it will undoubtedly find many imitators. Bishop Fallows is intimately associated with Mr. Clarke in its management. Stately St. James welcomed a new rector Sunday, Rev. Dr. James Stone, late of Philadelphia. He follows the gifted and earnest Dr. Tomkins, now in Providence, R. I. Dr. Stone will find a large body of people ready to uphold him in any good work he may undertake. Sunday morning also the Christian scientists for the first time met in the Auditorium, the hall which they have hitherto used being too small for them. The rapid growth of this organization, chiefly, too, at the expense of other Christian bodies, is one of the marvels of the times.

## A Chapter of Christian Evidences.

This is what was given to us Monday morning at our Ministers' Meeting. Uplifting as these meetings have become, it is admitted by all that no more important or valuable meeting has lately been held. Harry Monroe, since Colonel Clarke's lamented death the manager of the Pacific Garden Mission, brought five men who had been converted within the past nine years at the mission to tell us briefly the story

of their lives prior to their going to the mission and to give some account of their conversion and of the life they have led since. But for the outcome, the story would have been heartrending. The experience of each speaker put fresh emphasis on the Scripture statement that the way of transgressors is hard. Without exception they had been drinking men. One was a brilliant journalist, and had twice been round the world in the interests of the daily press. Another was born in the slums of London, and had never known what Christian civilization means. Another had been a soldier, and at the age of twenty had returned from the war a confirmed drunkard. He had been brought up a Unitarian, but could find nothing in this faith to help him get the better of his habits. Nine years ago Colonel Clarke found him, and by his sympathy and love directed him to the Saviour, who gave him a new heart and took away all desire for drink. It was the testimony of all that with their conversion the desire for strong drink left them. Nor did any one of them fail to emphasize the happiness and peace of the new life in contrast with the old life of sin previously led. The hour was put into the hands of Mr. Monroe, who interspersed the narratives with singing, and at its close gave in less than half the time allotted to the others an account of the way in which through the influence of Colonel Clarke he himself, a professional criminal, was brought to Christ. Could these statements have been reported just as they were given, they would form a chapter in Christian evidence which no infidel could ever gainsay. While these men were speaking there were few dry eyes in the room. In more than one of our churches will they have an opportunity to repeat the story they told at the Grand Pacific.

## Civic Reform.

It is amazing how popular this subject now is. It is the fashion, and a good fashion it is, to investigate the government of our cities. Certainly no city has had a less satisfying government than ours. There are a few like Mr. Franklin McVeagh, Democratic candidate for senator, the so-called "scholar in politics," who affirm that Mr. Hopkins is one of the best mayors Chicago has ever had, although it is matter of common fame that he holds his place, not because he was elected to it, but by votes manipulated in his favor. These and other pretensions are to be shown up in a series of lectures delivered Mondays, at noon, in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A., by Dr. Carlos Martyn, pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, who has given a great deal of time to the study of affairs connected with city government and is likely to make it hot for some of our officials through his expositions of the ways in which they have used the money which has passed through their hands. The first lecture was delivered last Monday and was a description of the political machine. Next week we are to have a description of the vices of the city and an *exposé* of the part they play in municipal matters. The Union League devoted its quarterly meeting Tuesday evening to the discussions of methods of reform in city administration. Outside speakers were Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn and Professor Ely of Madison, Wis. The first speaker advocated civil service methods for all city employes, increase of power for the mayor and eternal vigilance on the part of all our citizens, and especially of

those who occupy leading places in society. He would also make it a criminal offense to levy assessments on any employé for political purposes. He would divorce the police, as well as the fire and water departments, from politics. In this Professor Ely agreed with him, but thought that the city should own its street railways and furnish gas, as well as water, to its citizens. Other speakers were quite as pronounced in their advocacy of radical reforms. There seems to be a determination on the part of our leading men to purify the government of Chicago and introduce measures which will render future corruption difficult if not impossible. That Chicago can be governed honestly, economically and in the interests of its inhabitants, those who have studied the matter do not doubt. It is only the expression of the popular feeling to say that such a government must be inaugurated as soon as possible.

## President Harper and the Certificate System.

Perhaps no more significant statement was made at the late University Convocation than that which expressed Dr. Harper's dissatisfaction with the certificate system now in such general use. Whether from a difference in standards of scholarship, or from the temptation to favor one's own pupils, many college men have come to feel that certificates from teachers in our secondary schools as to competence to enter college are of little real value. Of course there are many exceptions. Nor is Dr. Harper entirely satisfied with the examination system, although with the experience of Yale and Harvard in its favor it is in his mind less liable to objection than the other. With the increasing amount of work to be done in a four years' course of study, it is becoming more and more essential that preparation for this course be thorough and complete, and that no fundamental studies be neglected for those which under the pressure of commercialism are deemed to be of great importance. It will not be President Harper's fault if the standard of scholarship in all our secondary schools is not greatly raised. To one who has been in the habit of listening to examinations in the theological seminaries in the Greek Testament, and has observed the apparent inability of young men who propose to enter the ministry to distinguish one mode or tense from another, the question will sometimes come whether it would not be worth while for some of our colleges to be a little more particular with the instruction they give in the classics. For a man who proposes to make it the business of his life to explain the Scriptures, it would seem as if a thorough knowledge of Greek grammar might not be without its value.

## Union of Churches.

Last Sunday was consummated at Galesburg, Ill., the union between the First Church of Christ, founded in 1837, and the First Congregational Church, founded in 1855, with Dr. Edward Beecher as its pastor. This union has been talked about for a long time. There has been no good reason for two organizations. At length, by an almost unanimous vote, the union was brought about. Services celebrating the happy event were held last Sunday. President Fisk of our seminary preached in the morning and Dr. Tompkins of the Home Missionary Society in the evening. Dr. A. F. Sherrill is now pastor of the united church, which numbers about 700.

Chicago, Jan. 12.

FRANKLIN.

## What Is the Matter With the National Finances?

By Alexander D. Noyes.

After their two years' experience with currency complications, trade depression and financial troubles generally, the people of the United States have grown so accustomed to this perverted order of circumstances that it hardly seems a novelty or anomaly. Nothing, for instance, seems to the average business man more logical than that the government's finances should be in a tangle, that the gold reserve against the greenbacks should be continually depleted, and that extreme measures should be resorted to in order to save the national credit. The question is nevertheless worth considering, why all these currency complications have not arisen until now? There were some gold exports every year prior to 1892, why was not the gold taken then from the United States Treasury reserve? There was a money panic in 1884, why were not the treasury resources and the government's credit prostrated then? What is there in the present monetary situation, or in the present treasury methods, which has brought about, from similar causes, results so strikingly different?

Many answers are volunteered to such a question, involving theories diametrically opposed to one another. I shall undertake here, however, to avoid hobbies and theories—monometallic or bimetallic, quantitative or qualitative, protectionist or free trade—and trace a few simple facts which underlie the whole phenomenon. These shall be facts which nobody denies and which, if they are not conclusive as to the reason for present disturbances, will at least answer the problem why the existing currency situation did not arrive ten years ago.

First and foremost is the fact of a government deficit. In the fiscal year 1883-84, the nation's trade was much disordered, and the treasury's situation was not in all respects satisfactory. Nevertheless, there was an excess in government revenues for the year over expenditures of \$57,603,396. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, there was not only no surplus, but a deficit of \$69,803,260. It is not necessary to argue over the various causes leading to this deficit. Sufficient to say that, as compared with ten years ago, the government's ordinary revenue showed last year a decrease of \$50,000,000, whereas its authorized expenditure actually increased nearly \$77,000,000. Nearly all the revenue decrease was in customs; the increase in expenditures was due to the \$80,000,000 annual increase in pensions. But these are minor details. The essential fact is that a heavy surplus revenue was in ten years turned into a still more heavy deficit.

It will naturally be asked why the question of currency soundness need be concerned in that of a government surplus. It certainly would not be, if our circulating medium was made up entirely either of coin acceptable in all commercial markets, or of bank notes based on institution reserves of coin. Neither in Great Britain, nor in France, nor in Germany, is the good name of the national currency impaired by a deficit in national finances. But our government, it so happens, has been in the banking business itself during several generations. Since 1862 it has provided a cur-

rency based on its own promises to pay. Tacitly from the beginning, and explicitly since 1878, it has engaged to redeem these promises in coin, on demand of the creditor. Until 1879 this promise was indefinite; since then the holder of a government note may at any time insist on being paid.

Now it is quite conceivable that even with a large surplus laid by annually in the treasury, gold coin, the basis of currency soundness before the commercial world, might still be lacking. This, I say, is conceivable. As a matter of fact, it has never happened. So long as a government's finances are known to be in a prosperous condition, exactly so long will gold be paid in reasonable proportion for settlement of dues to that government. In our own case, during the very fiscal year (1892) when a deficit became inevitable, the percentage of gold paid in to total payments for customs duties dropped down to little more than one half its average during the years preceding. As lately as 1891 the government's surplus was so large, and the proportion of gold so considerable, as to justify the redemption of \$26,500,000 more of its own bonds than the sinking fund law required. A deficit in treasury revenue came in sight, and within three years the government is issuing new bonds to maintain its gold reserve.

Not only did the proportion of gold received in revenue shrink when a deficit became apparent, but the treasury more than once came to the point where more gold than usual must be paid out in expenditures. Twenty-seven million dollars annually are due for interest on the public debt; much of this in fact, all of it in theory, is payable with gold. During one month of 1893 the treasury paid out gold on ordinary dues because it had not currency enough to spare.

This, however, would not alone have exhausted the treasury's reserve with so very great rapidity. Until the last few years the gold demanded for settlement of trade balances abroad has been provided by the banks. In the year ending June 30, 1889, net exports of gold were nearly \$50,000,000, but less than one million of this was obtained from the treasury by presentation of government notes for redemption. In 1891 \$68,000,000 was exported, but even in that year less than \$6,000,000 was taken from the treasury.

By the close of 1892, however, it had become well known that the government was spending more than it was receiving. Then, in connection with a heavy gold export movement, the "run" began on the treasury's gold reserve. In the year 1893 no less than \$102,000,000 gold was taken from the government in exchange for notes, and but for the fact that large sums of gold were fairly begged away from city banks on the reverse operation, and that the abnormal gold imports of August and September brought much specie into the treasury, the gold reserve would, a year ago, have been almost entirely used up. Nothing contributed more powerfully to this "run" on the reserve than the general suspicion, during several critical days in the spring of 1893 that the secretary of the treasury would refuse thenceforward to redeem the

government notes in gold, and would offer only silver. It was only human nature, when the possibility was threatened that gold would not be paid, for large holders of government notes, with foreign obligations, to rush the notes in for immediate redemption.

The deficit in government revenue, though a leading cause of the currency troubles, is not the sole and possibly not the foremost cause. The familiar law of money, tested with uniform results in a hundred instances—the law that an excess of "cheap money" in circulation will drive out the money which is good the world over—has unquestionably been in operation. Ten years ago, at the close of the fiscal year 1884, the government paper money in circulation—excluding gold certificates, which were merely receipts for gold deposited with the government—amounted to \$495,200,000. In 1893 the same issues aggregated \$851,700,000. Now it is certain that neither the population nor the trade of the United States had doubled in those nine years, and the increase in circulating medium had been pretty rapid prior to 1884. The case, therefore, looks suspiciously like an application of "Gresham's law." If, then, it had grown clear at the close of 1892 that our gold currency was being mechanically driven out, and there were fears that the government might refuse further gold payments, the bank holders of gold had a double motive in shifting the strain to the treasury's reserve. There can surely be little wonderment, when all this is appreciated, that troubles which only vaguely threatened a decade ago are fairly shaking the foundations of credit now.

As to the remedy for this disease in the body politic, numerous plans have been suggested. The Populist party would give us more paper money, would abolish the gold reserve, abandon the present system of note redemption, and coin silver *ad libitum*. This proposition need hardly here be discussed. Conservative monometallists and bimetallics unite without reserve in one recommendation: the legal tender notes must in part, if not altogether, be retired. The issue of treasury notes, at the compulsory rate of three to four millions a month, was stopped by the repeal act in the fall of 1893. But business depression was not changed by this single vote into prosperity, and for an obvious reason. When a patient unwittingly has been taking slow poison into his system, it is long before its effects are acutely felt. At the crisis, his life may very probably be saved by stopping his use of the destructive drug. But he will not by simple abstinence be restored to health. The progress of the recovery, like the progress of the disease, is a slow and tedious matter. In our government's case the treatment was not even as rational as this. In 1893 we stopped our monthly increase in the dose, but, thanks to the law under which government notes must be reissued when redeemed, we have continued to take our poison at the rate attained the day before the repeal of the law of 1890.

Remedial theories are undoubtedly complicated by the question, What shall we substitute for the legal tender currency when retired? The legal tenders may be



extinguished in one of two obvious ways: by the issue of interest-bearing bonds to buy up the government notes, or by a law prohibiting the reissue of the greenbacks after their receipt for government dues. The second alternative requires a heavy surplus revenue; the first is opposed by many statesmen and voters who, brought up to regard government notes solely as money, have forgotten that they originally are nothing more than a forced loan from the people. Very many critics honestly fear the results of a currency contraction which would follow the total extinction of the \$347,681,000 United States notes. To this last objection the establishment of a broadened, conservative and scientific bank note system is the single answer. Its establishment is rendered no easy task by the ugly memories which people retain of the State bank troubles of 1857. But there is probably no other way out of our present difficulty. It need not come, however, through a return to the crude system of the fifties. No greater monetary problem has been presented to our congress since the "war financiering" of 1861, of which today's situation is in many ways an inheritance.

### IAN MACLAREN, PREACHER AND STORY WRITER.

BY JAMES MACARTHUR.

In the dull November twilight of a recent Saturday afternoon in London, I left the city life behind me and wended my way through the subterranean tunnel that brings you out into the fresh, suburban quiet of the Heath, peopled by men of busy brains who seek a refuge from the ogre-like rapacity of the city. Here, after climbing to the top of Froggnal, clustered with literary associations, I found the retreat I was seeking, and a few minutes later was in the presence of Rev. John Watson, better known, perhaps, in America as Ian MacLaren, the author of *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*. He greeted me with a heartiness of manner which provoked me to hazard the remark that surely he was Highland born, for the Highlander is second to none in kingly hospitality.

"You are quite right," he replied, "I am a pure Highlander. My mother was a MacLaren and came from Loch Fay and spoke the Gaelic tongue. My father was born at Braemar and Gaelic was the language of my paternal grandfather."

"Then it is not true, as an account had it the other day, that you are an Englishman but of Scotch extraction."

"No, indeed, my father was in the civil service and happened to be stationed at Manningtree, in Essex, when I was born. While I was still a child my parents went back again to Scotland."

"Another erroneous and regrettable statement that is current," Mr. Watson continued, "pretends to reveal the origin of my characters and scenes. Now I want it distinctly understood that my work is all creation and purely imaginary. No real person, living or dead, has been drawn in the *Bonnie Brier Bush*. I have sought in all I have written to be true to life, but where types have been suggested to my mind they have been so idealized as to be irre recognizable in the original. Besides, from the point of view of art, I know the dangerous facility of crowding a story with detail, and I have purposely avoided all

description that would mar the book as an artistic whole."

Replying to my question whether he intended working out this mine of Scottish life further, he said: "I do not mean to attempt to exhaust all the materials at my command in this field. I shall fill another book and then leave it."

After finishing the Scottish stories he will begin a new series in English, minus the dialect, entering altogether "fresh fields and pastures new."

"In Scottish life you have a rich and almost unworked mine—a mine from which I have no doubt you will dig valuable ore, and beat it into shapes that will attract even the southerner's eye." So wrote a young, intrepid journalist thirty years ago from London to a literary friend in the north, and could he have lived to have seen the rise of Barrie and Crockett and Ian MacLaren, his prescient eye would have included a wider range. By virtue of pre-



IAN MACLAREN.

cedence Mr. Barrie "stands by himself, the head of the Scottish school." But the literary impulse which sprang to light in the first instance in *Auld Licht Idylls* and *A Window in Thrums* has shown evidence that it was no isolated wonder, but a deeper movement borne on a strong under-current, which was impelling the imagination of several writers uniformly to the same goal, each, however, coloring the stream of romance with his own peculiar genius. We find that *The Raiders* was written previous to *The Stickit Minister*, and that twenty years ago the material was seething in Ian MacLaren's brain which has been "beat into such beautiful shapes." Indeed, an incident occurred to Mr. Watson many years ago in Liverpool which may be taken as the genesis of the *Bonnie Brier Bush*. One evening, after delivering a lecture on Scottish life, an able man said to him: "You ought to develop that lecture and turn it into a book." The lecture was never published, but we have the evolution of the idea in *Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush*.

Among that Scottish people which has not forgotten the traditions of the Covenanters, and which is slowly but surely vanishing, religious thought and theology hold such a place as they occupy among the cor-

responding class of no other country. To this class Mr. Watson belongs by tradition and race, and it is little wonder that the pith and marrow of the people he so well understands and represents should enter largely into his portrayal of Scottish life. No more faithful and sympathetic observer of the social and religious struggle which has characterized this people has ever wielded pen on their behalf, as those can testify who have been bred among them, but who never hope to depict the stern, rugged beauty and noble hardihood of their characters with such an irresistible touch, dipped in blood and tears. Ian MacLaren's point of view is that of George Meredith's, where he says that somehow the light of every soul burns upward. A radiant glory lies on the record of these pages "as when the sun shines on a fallow field and the rough furrows melt into warmth and beauty." There is no sensation here, but an unerring sense of whatsoever things are lovely, pure and true. Mr. Watson says that the mystics have had the greatest influence on his religious thought, and it is this mystic touch which gives a peculiar tincture to his imagination. No one can read *A Highland Mystic* without feeling this. Truly, as we follow him through chapter after chapter till we come to the finest portrait of all, *The Doctor of the Old School*, we learn how strenuously and without wavering, "in the harsh face of life, faith can read a bracing gospel."

Mr. Watson's career is readily traced in a few lines. "I studied," he said, "at Edinburgh University, at the New College and at Tübingen." A reference which he made to the lamented Stevenson is of melancholy interest. "Robert Stevenson was a classmate of mine in the English literature class, but I never came into personal contact with him. I remember that his attendance was very occasional, and when he entered the classroom he was invariably greeted with a round of cheers."

Mr. Watson was secretary and afterwards president of the Philosophical Society of the university, where he mingled with men who have since become famous. Among his fellow-students at the Free Church College were Dr. Stalker and Prof. Henry Drummond, and behind him came Dr. George Adam Smith, all of whom became his friends. After a year's work as assistant at the Barclay Church, Edinburgh, he was called to Logiealmond, a little clachan lying under the shadow of the Grampian hills in Northern Perthshire. An uncle of his had been parish minister here at the Disruption and the place was endeared to him by many associations which he made during his two and a half years' ministry. Here, too, he found the "rich and unworked mine" from which he has "dug invaluable ore," and Logiealmond, known as Drumtochty, with its *Bonnie Brier Bush*, is destined to a fame like that which has marked Kierremuir (Thrums).

For three years after leaving Logiealmond Mr. Watson ministered in Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, now celebrated as the pulpit of Dr. Stalker. In 1880 he went to Liverpool, where he still remains, having been fourteen years a minister of Sifton Park Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable churches in Liverpool. His liberal views and catholicity of thought, his geniality and bright, winning temperament, have drawn to him men of all schools, and young men especially find



in Sefton Park a church home for their varied and vagrant needs. His fine spirit and keen sympathy have put him on a footing of friendly relationship not only with his own fraternity but with many outside the pale of the church. That very day I met him he had received a warm letter of appreciation from Mr. Bram Stoker, one of the leading theatrical managers of England, who had just read the Bonnie Brier Bush.

Mr. Watson is a man of most indefatigable and strenuous labor, but his work is portioned out in a careful and methodical manner. Browning and Arnold have exerted the most power on his intellectual and spiritual activity. Still he finds himself debtor to many others who have influenced his mind at successive stages of his career. Speaking of Barrie, he expressed profound regard for the man and his work, and in answer to my question said he was not aware that he had been influenced by the latter in his own work. "He stands by himself," said Mr. Watson, "the head of the Scottish school." Prof. Robertson Smith and Professor Elmslie, who was his close and intimate friend, were two men who, during his college years, "deeply impressed him with their learning and genius."

#### ALMOST SOLD.

BY J. A. D.

There was a warm discussion in the room adjoining the bar of the hotel and several guests shared it. One, however, listened in silence, but evidently deeply interested. The discussion was about the merits of different religions, some declaring Christianity better than all the others, while two said that, though it had its own excellencies, it was merely one of many, and what was better was owing to the people who accepted it as their faith.

After listening for some time, the silent man arose, approached the disputants and showed, by his motions as well as words, that he was somewhat under the influence of liquor. Yet he seemed perfectly conscious and spoke with great seriousness. Said he, "Gentlemen, I know more about Jesus Christ than any of you, yet I am willing to sell all my claim in Him for five dollars."

This strange offer startled the company. But several, noticing the man's condition, sneered at while others ridiculed him. One man, probably in jest, asked, "Do you really mean it? Will you sell out for five dollars?"

"Yes," was the reply, "for five dollars cash."

"That's cheap, mighty cheap. Are you ready to sell to me, here and now, all your right and claim to Jesus Christ, for five dollars?" asked the pretended buyer.

"Yes, that's what I said."

"If I pay you five dollars cash now, you will sign off, and forever, all your right to Jesus Christ as your Saviour?"

"That's exactly what I will do."

"Very well; I'll buy."

"Where's your money? Hand over the five dollars and you take my right, and I renounce, in your favor, all claim to Jesus Christ forever."

"Here's the money," said the buyer, showing a five-dollar bill, "but you must sign a written agreement."

"Draw up the agreement and I'll sign it."

An agreement, something like the follow-

ing, was written and handed the would-be seller:

For the sum of five dollars, whose receipt is hereby acknowledged, I ——— now and forever sell to ——— all my right and claim to Jesus Christ as my Saviour. I further agree not to trust in Him at any time, nor to pray to Him, nor even to ask anything of Him through others; nor will I accept anything He may offer me; nor will I, in any way whatever, own Him as my Lord and Saviour. This agreement is for eternity.

Taking the pen from the writer of the agreement the other seated himself at the table to sign his name. As he read the document his hand was stayed. Then he read again and his hand rose from the paper. After a third reading he laid the pen aside, and with trembling hands took up the agreement and read it aloud. Next he laid down the paper, leaned back in the chair, folded his hands and fixed his eyes on the document.

"Why don't you sign?" asked an impatient spectator.

"Sign that? Sign that paper? Did you hear it? Would you have a man, yes, a savage, sign such an agreement? Sign that? No, sir! Never! I might sign my death warrant, but not that agreement! That means for eternity. That would settle my doom, without a possibility of hope, much less of escape! I do not want your money. I will not take it. If there be a forfeit I'll pay; but never will I sign that paper."

The bystanders saw that the man was serious as well as sober now, and they listened in silence. He continued: "Gentlemen, I had a Christian mother who taught me in childhood to pray to Jesus and expect Him to become my Saviour. Before she went to heaven she begged me to meet her there; and never, until a few moments ago in the folly of drink I offered to sell my right, have I lost the hope of meeting that faithful mother in heaven. To sign that agreement means to break all promises to that good woman. It means to disappoint her; it means to turn my back on heaven; it means to make useless and vain all that Jesus has done for me, and to render vain forever the prayers of that blessed mother!"

"But I came near doing it. One glass more and my soul would now be doomed for eternity. One glass more, gentlemen! Tell me that a single glass will not harm! A single glass more would have damned my soul for eternity. If liquor will lead a man to sign away his Saviour and the hope of his soul, then I shall forever have done with strong drink. I have tasted the last drop. Good-by, gentlemen; I will not sign; I dare not drink; I cannot remain here. My soul, heaven, my sainted mother, Jesus Christ are too dear to me to risk anything further."

Without another word the now thoroughly sobered man hurried away, nor did he ever return to that hotel. From that day he remained sober and soon became a Christian.

The guests of the hotel stood silent, their faces showing the great transition from a farce to almost a tragedy that they had witnessed. Without a laugh, without a sneer, each man quietly sought his room, and the bartender wondered what had changed the guests. Not one who had listened to that agreement drank again that night.

The most important part of the history of any man is his connection through faith with the invisible world.—Havelock.

#### CURRENT THOUGHT.

AT HOME.

The *Examiner* asks, "What if the Pilgrims Should Come to the Dinners?" where \$5, \$10 and \$15 are the prices requisite for participation. It wonders whether they would not ask: "You, who extol us in speech and song, who eat to our glory—yes, and drink as well—what sacrifices do you make for a sense of duty, to which the Pilgrims sacrificed all? Who is there of you who can truly say that he has ever sacrificed anything at the bidding of his conscience? Who of you, since the great sacrifice of a generation ago, has renounced anything at the call of the country, at the call of the State, at the call of the city? Who is there of you who does not submit to the domination of bosses and monopolies and combinations and rings? Who of you dares to make a stand against a formidable corporation? Nay, how many of you are not yourselves in the pay of great corporations, or ambitious to be in their pay? . . . O, men who claim to be descendants of the Puritans and of the Pilgrims, how much easier it is to build the sepulchers of the prophets than to listen to the teachings of the prophets, and to follow their precepts!"

Apparently having in mind the somewhat critical attitude of certain persons and papers toward Dr. Hillis, the redoubtable editor of the *Interior* poises his lance and says: "Our impulse is always to attack the assailant of a minister of the gospel, and it is a reasonable and a righteous impulse. The office of a minister places him at great disadvantage in defending himself. His reputation, like a pure woman's, shows a stain because of its purity. There is nothing effeminate in the ministerial office—it requires the best and truest elements of manhood—but it is not the manhood of the secular warrior. An unjust assailant of a minister may be perfectly honest and conscientious, but we have too often found them to be cowards, attacking because the non-combatant character of the ministerial profession promises them immunity and the infliction of injury is not difficult."

ABROAD.

The *Scottish Congregationalist* (January) says the Scandinavian system of licensing the liquor traffic should be tried in Scotland: "Of two necessary evils we must always choose the less. It would be folly to set up Gothenburgism to displace prohibition; it is a step in the right direction to do so where drinking is encouraged and ill-regulated. It will not be more difficult to oust the fully controlled traffic than to oust the present almost uncontrolled trade. . . . There is no necessary antagonism meanwhile between local optionists and Gothenburgers as such."

Professor Orelli of Basel, writing in the *Kirchenfreund* on The Secularization of the Church, says: "The prince of this world, the ruling anti-Christian spirit of the world and of the age, is taking up a very suave position toward Christianity, and in this way he does us much harm. We need only observe how this worldly spirit recognizes in the kindest way, and even imitates, the work of foreign and especially of home missions, instead of despising and persecuting as in former times. . . . The Christian forms are to remain, but with their life-blood dried up. These are the tactics of the enemy for the moment. . . . People admire the Lord Jesus and say that love to Him is the essential feature of Christianity. They boast that in our day He is understood for the first time in His true relationship to men. But they will not accept Him as the Son of God. So the vital force is gradually withdrawn from Christ's Church. And the enemy is a clever strategist. While he robs the Christian Church of its highest treasure, he knows how to turn the attention of Christians in another direction—say to the field of social effort. Here, he says, is the proof of true Christianity. Do you or do you not take a share in the noble work of providing for the well-being of the people?"

## The Home

### DESPISED AND REJECTED.

My sun has set, I dwell  
In darkness as a dead man out of sight;  
And none remains, not one, that I should tell  
To him mine evil plight  
This bitter night.  
I will make fast my door  
That hollow friends may trouble me no more.

"Friend, open to Me." Who is this that calls?  
Nay, I am deaf as are my walls:  
Cease crying, for I will not hear  
Thy cry of hope or fear.  
Others were dear,  
Others forsook me: what art thou, indeed,  
That I should heed  
Thy lamentable need?  
Hungry, should feed,  
Or stranger, lodge thee here?

"Friend, My feet bleed.  
Open thy door to Me and comfort Me."  
I will not open, trouble me no more.  
Go on thy way footsore,  
I will not rise and open unto thee.  
"Then is it nothing to thee? Open, see  
Who stands to plead with thee.  
Open, lest I should pass thee by, and thou  
One day entreat My face  
And howl for grace,  
And I be deaf as thou art now.  
Open to Me."

Then I cried out upon him: Cease,  
Leave me in peace:  
Fear not that I should crave  
Aught thou mayst have.  
Leave me in peace; yea, trouble me no more,  
Lest I arise and chase thee from my door.  
What, shall I not be let  
Alone, that thou dost vex me yet?

But all night long that voice spake urgently,  
"Open to Me."  
Still harping in mine ears,  
"Rise, let Me in."  
Pleading with tears,  
"Open to Me, that I may come to thee."  
While the dew dropped, while the dark hours were  
cold:  
"My feet bleed, see My face,  
See, My hands bleed that bring thee grace,  
My heart doth bleed for thee—  
Open to Me."

So till the break of day:  
Then died away  
That voice, in silence as of sorrow;  
Then footsteps echoing like a sigh  
Pass'd me by—  
Lingering footsteps slow to pass.  
On the morrow  
I saw upon the grass  
Each footprint mark'd in blood, and on my door  
The mark of blood for evermore.

—Christina G. Rossetti.

### AN IDEAL REALIZED.

BY JULIA B. SCHAUFFLER.

When in London recently we had the long wished for opportunity of visiting the Girls' Village Home at Ilford. When Dr. Barnardo began to work among the street boys of London, twenty-eight years ago, he soon found that there was much to be done for the girls, whom he found helpless and homeless in the streets of the East End. With that wonderful energy and forethought which have made him so successful a worker in philanthropic lines, he made a beginning in 1872 by building a small cottage, where sixteen girls could be sheltered at Barkingside, near Ilford in Essex. Now look at the result of that hopeful venture and you will find a scene of beauty which is startling in its completeness.

The Village Home at Ilford was an attempt to substitute the natural conditions of a cottage home for the cold charity of the workhouse. Dr. Barnardo became convinced that if young girls were to be trained

in a manner to insure the highest results in life it must be by placing them in small family groups and doing away entirely with the "barrack system" where children are treated in masses. Now at Ilford can be found a model village, with forty-nine cottages and five larger households, accommodating about one thousand girls, also a fine church, a laundry, a superintendent's house and (shortly to be built) a school-house and a hospital. The village is laid out in an L shape, the superintendent's house standing at the angle, so that it commands both streets, or rather parks, about which the cottages are built. The cottages are substantial structures of Elizabethan design, with pretty bay windows and gabled roofs. The earlier buildings cost £520 and were intended to accommodate sixteen girls and their "mother." Those more recently finished have better arrangements and are designed for twenty-five girls, so that the houses average £200 each. Almost every cottage is given in memory of some little child, and each bears a pretty name, such as Heartsease, Pink Clover, Jessamine, Primrose or Wild Thyme. Fancy the change to a poor little waif from the slums of the East End to the sweet purity of Pink Clover Cottage!

Every cottage contains on the ground floor a dining-room for the girls, their sitting-room, a tiny parlor for the house-mother, a kitchen and proper storerooms. In the sitting room every girl has her own cupboard, where she can keep the possessions dear to her childish heart. The girls wear no uniform during the week, but on Sundays the girls in each cottage dress alike, so that the different groups have a most attractive appearance. The "house mothers" are mostly volunteers who receive either a very small salary (£12 per annum) or none at all. We saw two who had been in their positions for eleven and eighteen years, respectively, and of course in that time they had gained most valuable experience. The girls vary in age, from two to sixteen years, so that in every group there are older girls to do the housework and younger ones to give the family feeling, which is such an element in the success of the cottage plan. In the steam laundry, which has been established at the village for many years, and which is worked by the older girls, over 800,000 articles were washed last year. The washing is done here for several of the London homes in addition to that required for the village.

There is a school in the village, but we were there during the summer vacation, which lasts for two months, so that we saw the girls out in the large playground enjoying games, or sitting quietly with books or work on the benches scattered all through the little parks. Several of the "mothers" were taking their flocks out into the country for a picnic, and we saw many happy little groups starting off with their baskets of provisions and bright holiday faces. The grounds were in beautiful order, and the grass and shrubbery were as perfectly cared for as they would be in any private place.

The "Children's Church," erected last year by a lady as a memorial to her parents, stands near the entrance gate of the village, and is reached by a broad walk lined by beds of blooming plants, which render the approach most attractive.

When the girls are trained and are ready to leave Ilford places are found for them

as domestic servants or they are sent to Canada. Last year forty-eight girls went out to service in England, and seventy-two went to Canada and were placed in carefully selected positions there. An accurate record is kept of all these girls and a surprisingly large percentage of the children turns out well. When we realize what haunts of vice and misery these girls came from this is as wonderful as it is gratifying. One mother told me that a child of nine who came to her had never seen a bed, and when shown her neat, white bed exclaimed, "What shall I do with it?"

Miss Stent, the honorary secretary of the village, writes: "Usually we bring our little fresh arrivals, with all their strange ways, by one, or at most by two, at a time into a happy home circle, already in good order and trained to quietness and obedience. In such surroundings the prevailing tone begins to influence the newcomers almost immediately, and the quiet, formative power of habit and association insensibly fits the young life into its proper niche. This training frequently makes large demands upon the patience and perseverance of the 'mother,' for the girls come from such utterly unhomelike homes that the foundations have to be dug deep for the firm stones of the household virtues. The girls have to be taught to act all parts, for we are our own servants at Ilford, our own chambermaids, our own cooks and nurses; we sew and mend and darn and sweep and dust, and positive training in all these feminine arts is no light task." Then Miss Stent gives some idea of the wretched condition of the girls and their low moral sense when they arrive, ending with this pleasant picture: "And so our family life is slowly built up amid the kindly influences and pleasant glow of the household hearth. We have our little joys and sorrows, our disappointments and encouragements; but gradually the quiet fireside Christianity of our cottage homes sinks deep into the minds and hearts of the little rescued inmates."

It makes one's heart thrill to see the results accomplished during the last six years at the Village Home. It was a joy to see a philanthropic plan so perfectly conceived and so completely carried out. Nothing was wanting. The little touches of sentiment in the pretty names of the cottages, and in their picturesque gables covered with ivy, all add to the influence of the place, and one does not wonder that the letters from the girls who have left are full of loving memories of the village, and especially of their particular cottage home. I knew much about Ilford before we went to visit it, but, like the Queen of Sheba, I could declare that the half had not been told.

When next you are in London spare one half-day from the shops in Regent Street or the attractions of the Royal Academy and go to Liverpool Street at 1.15 and take the train for Ilford. In half an hour you will reach the station and there you will find a carriage which will convey you across the pleasant pastures of Essex to Barkingside. After a drive of two and a half miles you will see the pretty village church and the quaint little cottages, with their overhanging gables, and soon you will turn in at a broad gateway and the whole quiet beauty of the Village Home will be opened out before you. After you have seen the cottages and the grounds and the children, and have talked with some of the mothers and with



Mr. Godfrey, the able superintendent, you will come away, as we did, full of admiration and delight at such a scene and will ask yourself the question we are asking, "How soon can we have a Village Home near New York, where some of our girl waifs may be trained in such a way as to fit them either for domestic service or for homes of their own?"

### FIVE "UNRULY MEMBERS."

BY MARY PATTERSON MANLY.

Every night after supper the Elliot children gathered about the great round table in the sitting-room for what they considered the pleasantest hour of the day. What would they have done without that round table! There was room on it for everything. There was plenty of space for Frank's carving tools and Jack's stone building blocks and Kate's water-colors, while May's paper dolls could hold receptions on their side of the table, provided the company was small and select.

Whenever mother brought her stocking basket and darning needle and said, "Is there room for me?" every one of the children would exclaim, "O, do come by me, mother!" and even the dolls moved closer together to make room for the stocking basket. The children loved dearly to have their mother read aloud to them while their fingers were busy. Little Lord Fauntleroy, Black Beauty, Timothy's Quest, The Birds' Christmas Carol, Water Babies, Grimm's Fairy Tales, The Wide, Wide World, Pilgrim's Progress, Little Men and Little Women had been read aloud so often that the children almost knew them by heart.

You see by this that Mrs. Elliot was the right kind of a mother. I suppose if the children had been asked what special thing it was that made their home evenings so happy, they would have answered, after a little thought, "It's having mother with us." Their father had died when Jack, the youngest child, was four years old, and now for five years Mrs. Elliot had tried to fill the place of both father and mother to them. Although she was more than forty years old, she seemed to know exactly what children would like and was always proposing something pleasant and interesting for them to do. She didn't object to their making candy now and then because it was too much work to wash the sticky saucepan and the buttered platters. She knew that climbing trees is hard on boys' long stockings, so she made some strong denim overalls which Frank and Jack slipped on to cover their clothes in chestnutting time or when they went berrying. Sometimes she went with the children on long Saturday afternoon tramps, or took a mallet at croquet when they needed another player. And she played so well that every child wanted her for a partner.

It was because she entered so heartily into their fun and good times that the children were ready to listen when their mother wished to say something serious to them. One night when she came into the sitting-room just as the children were beginning their after supper hour, and everybody's hands were busy with some work or play at the round table, they noticed that she had a book in her hand instead of the stocking basket, and they all cried out, "O, mother's going to read to us!"

"Yes," said mother, "but it isn't a story

this time. I want you to think seriously about what I read and what I say, and then you shall all have a chance to talk about it."

Then she read verses from the fifth chapter of St. James's epistle, about the importance of governing the tongue, and told them she had been noticing for some time that they all needed to be on the watch lest their unruly tongues should get the mastery over them and do great harm. She ended by saying, "Now I want you all to think hard for five minutes, and then each tell me what is your greatest temptation of the tongue."

Everybody sat silent and absorbed, the clock ticked the five minutes slowly away, and when the time was up Mrs. Elliot said, "Now, Kate!"

Kate, the eldest daughter, a fair haired girl of fifteen, flushed as she answered: "Well, mother, you know how often you have to warn me not to be so 'gushing,' as the boys say. I call everything 'grand' and 'splendid' and 'magnificent' and 'too lovely for anything,' or else 'perfectly horrid' and 'mean' and 'hateful' and 'vile.' I know it's a silly habit and I do mean to break it."

"But my fault is worse than that," broke in eleven-year-old May. "I say spiteful things about people behind their backs that I wouldn't say to their faces and I repeat unkind stories about the girls. I'm almost always sorry after I've done it, but somehow I keep doing it over and over."

"Well, Frank, what have you to say?" said Mrs. Elliot, turning to her eldest son, a sturdy boy of thirteen, who sat fingering a little oak paper-cutter that he had been carving for Kate.

"I don't think I need to tell this family what my special fault of speech is," answered Frank, slowly. "Certainly nobody could accuse me of being 'gushing' in my talk, and I don't think I gossip or say spiteful things about people, but you all know that I use lots of rough words and forget to use pleasant ones. I nearly always forget to say 'please' and 'thank you' and 'excuse me,' and it seems to me I can't keep from saying 'hang it all!' and 'good gracious!' and 'dog-on-it!' and 'by Jiminy!' every minute or two. And yesterday, when I got mad at Henry Brown for hurting my dog, I almost swore. I'm afraid my tongue has got the upper hand already." And Frank's face looked quite downcast.

Jack's turn had come now, and he looked up at his mother with a merry twinkle in his eye as he said: "Yarns and slang, mother; they're what get me! It's such fun to watch the little Morse boys' eyes grow big as saucers when I tell them I saw a rattlesnake half a mile long, and that I caught a thousand fish in five minutes at Mill Creek, and that I jumped off from the schoolhouse roof at recess. And, mother, I just can't help saying 'you bet!' and 'my eye!' and 'I should smile!' I don't think it sounds a bit nice, though, and I was real 'shamed in school today when I said 'you bet your life!' to Miss Braley when she asked me if I knew my spelling lesson."

Mrs. Elliot had hard work to keep from smiling as Jack poured out his queer, headlong confession, but she listened with unmoved face until he was quite done. Then she said: "Well, children, since you have all made your confessions so freely, it is only fair that I should add mine. My worst fault of the tongue is not quite like

any of yours. I shall call it the habit of saying smooth things that do not always come from the heart. It grows out of a desire to please everybody, but it really is insincerity of speech. For example, when Mrs. Parker calls on me and makes me uncomfortable by telling all the unpleasant items she can think of about the neighbors, I find myself wishing that she would not come again for a long time. Yet when she goes away I say to her 'Do come again soon,' just as I would to dear Mrs. Case, who seems to carry about with her the spirit of peace and good will, and whose coming is like a benediction."

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Jack, "what a dreadful family we are! Here's Frank pretty nearly a profane swearer, and I almost a liar, and even mother and Kate saying what they don't mean, and May back-biting and setting all the girls by the ears! I wouldn't have believed it of us, if mother hadn't made it so clear that nobody but a blind man could help seeing it. What are we going to do about it?"

"Three things," said Mrs. Elliot. "First, let us set our wills to conquer the bad habits—and you know the Elliot will is pretty strong; secondly, we will help each other in the battle; and, thirdly, we will ask God's help every time we are tempted to give up the fight. I thought, too, it would be a good thing for us each to adopt some watchword to help us remember our resolve. Kate and Jack and I will take 'Lie not one to another'; Frank shall have 'Let your yea be yea, and your nay, nay'; and May's word shall be this one—short but mighty—'Love one another.'"

You will not be surprised to hear that such children and such a mother succeeded in their undertaking. They did not conquer in one day nor in two, but the Elliot will, the family fellowship and the Heavenly Father's help at last proved stronger than the "unruly member" that is so hard to tame.

### THE KING'S REPLY.

The English monarch, George the Fourth,  
Was riding out one day  
In Windsor Park, with prancing steeds  
And carriage bright and gay.  
He met a coarse and blustering man,  
Who thought it very wise  
To flaunt his scorn of royalty,  
Before the monarch's eyes.

"Uncover, 'tis the king we meet,"  
Said one who rode anear,  
"Your disrespect will be construed  
As anarchy, I fear."  
The fellow answered with an oath  
We would not dare repeat,  
"I'll not take off my hat to him,  
Or any king I meet."

The king, who heard the rude remarks,  
Replied, with gracious smile,  
And bowed with stately courtesy  
And lifted hat the while:  
"I to my meanest subject would  
This much of honor give,  
And pray that long and happily  
The gentleman may live."

The king passed on, the subject paused,  
Surprised to thoughtfulness—  
Was he indeed the gentleman  
Who practiced gentleness?  
Would courtesy and kindness  
As truly honor bring,  
And dignify the humblest man  
As though he were a king?

—Mary B. Clarke.



## Closet and Altar

*Seek a convenient time to retire into thyself and meditate often upon God's loving-kindnesses.*

It is only to those who fear God, not, of course, in the sense of being afraid of Him, but in that of reverent, humble, affectionate deference to His will as supreme, that His secret of love and trust is revealed. To be one of those thus favored, though it be only for a single hour in some day of unwonted earnestness of consecration, long remembered but seldom attained again, is to have a glimpse, and in some degree a realization, of what heaven is and earth perhaps may yet become. It is to perceive once for all, although as by a lightning flash, that the only thing worth living for is righteousness, likeness to God Himself, and that the meanest in earthly circumstance may stand with angels in this respect if he will.

The record of our Lord's life is full of strange, serene leisure. His Father's business was done for thirty quiet years at Nazareth. The Son of God served so long an apprenticeship of patience before His ministry began. And afterwards, when He became the vortex of eddying multitudes, He never showed a trace of hurry or excitement. Through all those crowded days of healing and controversy, He never knew what it was to be feverish or flurried or distraught. He moved like a king in his own realm, master of the pageant that stays for his pleasure.—*British Weekly.*

You might entertain divine and heavenly thoughts even while about your earthly employments and refreshments, but this is little known and little sought after.—*Archbishop Leighton.*

Through the day we must often, even amidst our busiest occupations, renew our offering of all we do or design to God's glory.—*Bishop Wilberforce.*

Meditate daily on the things of eternity, and by the grace of God do something daily which thou wouldst wish to have done when the day of judgment comes.—*Dr. Pusey.*

When Jesus speaks not inwardly to us, all other comfort is nothing worth; but if Jesus speaks but one word, we feel great consolation.—*Thomas à Kempis.*

Give me the lowest place: not that I dare  
Ask for that lowest place, but Thou hast died  
That I might live and share  
Thy glory by Thy side.

Give me the lowest place: or if for me  
That lowest place too high, make one more low  
Where I may sit and see  
My God, and love Thee so.

—C. G. Rossetti.

Lift us into nobleness; may we do  
Thine errands of life faithfully; they  
are not ours. Give us the heart of the  
little child, full of faith and trust.  
Whether we live softly and at ease,  
with many eyes upon us, or only seen  
by the few who love us; whether under  
the shadow of Thy hand or in the glare  
of day; let ours be the quiet spirit that  
trusts in Thy goodness, confident that  
what God does is right. Bear us, pity  
and pardon us, and guide us by Thy  
gentle hand, so that the discipline of life  
being over, we may be worthy to receive  
the crown immortal. Amen.

## Mothers in Council.

I was glad to see in *The Congregationalist* that there is to be a page for mothers. I am not a mother but have the care of a little girl four years old. During the mother's long illness I shared the care of the child with an Irish girl, who often told the child she might do certain forbidden things if she did not let us know. Now it is almost impossible for me to make her tell. I have tried coaxing and praying with her, but all in vain. At one time she held out for three hours. Then when I asked why she would not tell me right away, she said, "Because Norah said I need not tell you things if I did not want to." What can I do to overcome that influence? Am I wrong in insisting that she tell me things? She is naturally a reticent child as well as a strong-willed one. I do not wish to drive her from me nor always be finding fault with her. How can I best gain her confidence? Twice since that day she has voluntarily told me of two little accidents and I have told her how glad I was that she did confess.

### THAT SKEPTICAL BOY AGAIN.

Never mind his pantheism. Pantheism may be bad philosophy, but it need not spoil individual religion. As to the stress he puts on the scientific argument of cause and effect, it were well if all Christians gave more prominence to it. His theories and thoughts expressed in the Christian Endeavor meetings should be respected. Every young man should be encouraged that he thinks at all, if he thinks honestly. Great good can be done by making him think that he has a friend who sympathizes with his situation and who is large-minded enough to hear and talk with him without pitying or censuring him. If he thinks of God as a just Being that also is well. His mellow and ripening years will bring mellow and riper appreciations of God. It is useless to try to solve his difficulties for him at once. Encourage him to grope his own way out, merely be careful to keep a little light ahead of him. The help he needs, and probably what he fails to find from the Christian Endeavor meetings, is an assurance of hearty fellowship for his earnest and truth-loving spirit from those who think differently. If he is simply told that his thoughts are wrong he will leave the church and Christian Endeavor Society of course.

He should be encouraged in his communion with God in nature—a large and important, but unworked, field of religion. In this he is doubtless in advance of his companions. If I had such a boy I would try to get him to tell in the meetings how God in nature touches his soul. I would encourage him to improvise on his favorite instrument, and then, if he would, tell what his thoughts were. As to his loving to be with God in nature more than in church blame him not, but tell him these things he ought to do but not to leave the other undone. If "he tries to be sincerely conscientious in all his thinking, but wants to prove things to his satisfaction before he accepts them in belief," he needs to learn only one additional truth, viz., that the activity of the human mind has raised more questions than it is able to solve, that it is now conceded by scientific philosophers that the universe is so infused with the infinite that it cannot be resolved by human knowledge, and that hence the logic of the case compels us to fall back in confident trust upon Him in whom we live and move and have our being. Herbert Spencer's First Principles might help him in this direction.

He would be helped out of his morbid states by learning to minimize the theological, thought side of religion and maximize the practical side. A man's theology is only the clothes which his religion wears. A growing religious soul, like a growing boy, is hard on its clothes and has to have a new suit or some

mending occasionally. I have been through the intellectual struggle without a human helper. It was the gloomiest experience of my life. In my anguish I cried out, "O God, the form of my mother's faith is passing away, must I lose the substance of it also?" I dared not speak to my parents or pastor, for I knew they would not understand me. So I said to myself—I now doubted whether there was any God—I will be true to all my convictions of right and duty and, if there be a God, He will at least not punish me severely and may at length disclose Himself to me. Pursuing this course great peace and satisfaction came over me. Slowly, here a little and there a little, God has built me up on a rock.

A. I. B.

### TRAINING THE APPETITE.

Please tell that mother who feels obliged to cater to the capricious appetite of her little daughter that the physical taste can be trained as well as the mental. Even very young children are apt to be notional about what they eat, and a parent has a right to use a little wholesome coercion in the matter. I was obliged at one time to use a system of rewards to get my two-year-old baby to drink milk. If raw fruits are not agreeable try cooking them. But don't let the child have his way entirely in what he eats and drinks. You would not let him read dime novels all the time just because he "likes" them. Why should he choose his physical nutriment according to the law of self-pleasing only?

### THE MOTHER OF TWO.

Another contributor says: "I have found some good general directions about foods in the little manuals published by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston. Also in the articles published in the *Century* during 1887-8 on the Science of Nutrition."

Another young mother says: "I would like to tell how I have overcome the difficulty spoken of by a means which may not appear to others as practicable. A strong-willed, sweet-tempered child of two and a half years began to refuse oatmeal, over which there was a daily struggle. She was brought to the family table for breakfast and, as usual, would take but a taste of the objectionable food. She was then told that she could not have it the next day and, childlike, she wanted it. This met with positive refusal, and so on for a few days. Each time she wished for it the more and at last was allowed to have it. When she grew tired of it again the same plan was adopted. Bread and butter suppers were refused in the same way, but a compromise of toast was made with bread and butter when there was no fire. A little tact in giving new articles of food will often make them a treat, whereas a sensitive, nervous child will not even taste of them if they are urged upon it without previous words of preparation.

### WHICH OF OUR GIRLS SHOULD WE SEND TO COLLEGE?

We purpose to make this department an open parliament for comment as well as discussion, and therefore give place to this sentiment concerning the higher education of young women:

Though I have had a hand for more than twenty-five years in training many girls I am not a convert to the latest fad in education—the college for girls as it is today. I do not advise girls to take the courses as now offered unless they desire to prepare to be teachers of higher branches or to follow a literary life. I do not find the feminine A. B. better fitted for the home life by her studies. Why should a college for girls copy a college for boys?

W. C. P.

## SUNDAY OCCUPATIONS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.\*

LESSON FOR JAN. 27. THE GREAT CONFESSION.

BY MRS. CLARA SMITH COLTON, PATCHOGUE, N. Y.

### TWO CENTRAL THOUGHTS.

1. Jesus uses those who love Him to spread the knowledge of His gospel, although He could have done this without the help of men. He honors us by letting us be stones in His great building.

2. Jesus shows us how we may help him. He gives us keys to the treasure chest of divine love and wisdom. These two points may be taught to children by talking with them about the building of houses, especially about the first thing done—the making of a good foundation. Then tell the lesson story:

The disciples were humble, ignorant men, and it was hard for them to understand about the great work which Jesus had come to do. But Jesus was very patient and He talked about things of which they did know in such a way that it made them understand what He meant about Himself. (Recall last week's illustration of Christ being food for the soul.) In today's lesson Jesus calls Himself a builder of a great house or temple, by which He meant the churches and mission work and all the good that has been done in the world and is being done for the poor and sick and sad because of what Jesus taught. (Speak of Sunday schools, hospitals, orphan asylums, fresh air fund, foreign missions, etc., familiar to the children.)

Jesus called the disciples the stones that He would use for the foundation of the building which was to grow through many, many years. That is, the disciples were to tell the people of that time that Jesus was God's Son, who could save them from sin. Those who heard and believed were to tell others and teach their children, who, when they were men and women, would also teach of Jesus, and so the knowledge of Him would grow as a great building becomes larger and larger under the hands of the workmen. Although the disciples were the foundation stones of the church because they were the first whom Jesus chose to help Him, yet any one who is worthy can have the honor of being taken by the Master Builder and made a part of His great work, just as a smooth, well-shaped stone can be used in the wall of a beautiful house.

### Objective teaching.

Have one side of a number of blocks planed off slantingly, and show how they cannot be built into a house on account of the uneven surfaces. Then with stone building blocks, or other pretty ones, make a symmetrical temple. Do we want Jesus to use us as stones in His building? Then we must be firm, even, strong, smooth, etc. Compare these qualities to traits of character applying specially to children. What poor stones the disciples must have seemed to Jesus, for, after all He had explained, Peter [Matt. 16: 22] dares to "rebuke" Jesus—to tell Him that He must not carry out His plan and His Father's to suffer and die to save the world. It was far worse than for a little child to speak up and tell the Sunday school superintendent or the minister that he must not carry out some plan that is necessary and right. So Jesus had to speak sternly to Peter, and tell the disciples that they could not yet try to teach any one about heavenly things until they knew more. How discouraged Jesus must have felt! How He must have wished for even one earthly friend who could understand Him!

In this same talk with the disciples Jesus tells them that He will show them how to be good helpers. He calls His gospel a treasure chest, of which He will give keys to unlock it to Peter and the other disciples and all who will love and serve Him faithfully. Prayer is a key which unlocks God's treasure chest and gives us strength to keep from temptation.

\*Copyrighted, W. L. Greene & Co., 1895.

God also gives us keys to unlock other people's hearts. That is, God teaches us wise, kind things that we can do to get others to love Jesus. Another key is sympathy. It is hard to be sick, but if we have been shut in and suffered we know how to be sorry for others when they are ill and how to please and help them. (Sending flowers, making a sunshiny call, etc.) So by suffering God often puts into our hands the key of sympathy which makes us better able to help others, and this is helping Him. Let the children tell of other keys—gentleness, patience, cheerfulness, faith, love, giving for missions—which open God's treasure chest to others.

Let each child draw on cardboard the outline of a key, then tie a bit of ribbon through the ring and name the key and write the name on it. The key is to be used all through the week, and on next Sunday a report is to be given of successes and failures in using it. Sunday school teachers should tell the children on Jan. 20 to bring keys for the next Sunday. Furnish cardboard, pencils and ribbon; let the children draw the outlines of the keys in the class and take them home to be cut out with mamma's help and her advice also in naming and using the keys. Devote five minutes on the following Sunday, Feb. 3, to hearing about their use. Calls on the mothers the following week by the Sunday school teacher will be a key to open many hearts to further mutual help.

Hearts, like doors, will open with ease,  
If we but use the proper keys.

### HOME TREATMENT OF FEVERS.

A recent editorial in the *New York Medical Record*, one of the most widely circulated journals of its class in the country, advocates what it calls "the drinking treatment" for typhoid fever and other acute diseases which are accompanied with a high fever. The fundamental idea of the treatment is absolute cleanliness both within and without the body. In typhoid, for instance, the germs of the disease are taken into the body by the mouth, usually in the form of contaminated water or milk. In a few hours the intestines are converted into a germ factory, and the poison is conveyed to all parts of the body and a rise of temperature is induced.

The intestines, in typhoid, may be compared to a yeast pot that needs cleansing every day in order to check the foul fermentation going on there. Obviously the surest way to effect a cure is to stop the propagation of the germs which multiply with inconceivable rapidity. To this end it is proposed to irrigate, by means of enemas, the large intestine or colon several times a day with clean water, and it is claimed that every such irrigation, properly given, will wash out of the body millions of typhoid germs. A part of the water is absorbed into the blood and passes out through the skin and kidneys, carrying away waste and poisonous products. At the same time the temperature is reduced.

If all the internal organism could be washed out as easily as the colon the treatment of fevers, especially typhoid, would be exceedingly simple and rapid. But something can be done for the stomach and small intestines by causing the patient to drink freely. An eminent Paris physician, M. Debove, believes thoroughly in this idea of flushing the system with water in cases of fever, and prescribes as much as six quarts daily.

The theory that high temperature in fevers is the threatening element is a dangerous fallacy, says the *Record*. "This fallacy led to the bleeding of patients until there is not enough vitality left in the sufferer to permit of a natural rise of temperature; it led to a dozen dangerous systems of treatment, culminating in the most recent and most dangerous of all drug treatments, namely, the use of antipyrin or antifebrin, or any of that class of remedies. . . . This modern drug treatment is more dangerous than the blood-letting system in vogue a century ago."

This plan of treatment by the use of water includes, also, a judicious application of it outwardly. It explains, perhaps, why so many persons are benefited by resorting to famous springs for cures. At all such places they are compelled to drink copiously, thereby flushing with water what may be called the sewerage system of the body.

That the rind or skin of all fruit is more or less indigestible is a fact which should not be forgotten. The outer covering of fruit is provided by nature as a protection, and is, therefore, strong and impervious and not easily dissolved by the digestive juices. In some cases pieces of skin adhere to the coating of the stomach, causing more or less disturbance. Raisins and dried currants are particularly troublesome in this respect, and if not chopped up should be thoroughly masticated before swallowing.

When folks really do give their hearts, whether it's to God or a fellow-creature, it isn't a thing, I think, that they run round telling about. There's only one concerned to know anything about it.—Mrs. Whitney.

### Buckwheat Cakes

"az iz"

### Buckwheat Cakes

are made with

**Cleveland's**  
Baking Powder

Try the recipe. ✱

Cleveland's, the best that money can buy.

✱ The recipe is given in our cook book.  
A copy mailed free on receipt of  
stamp and address.  
Cleveland Baking Powder Co.,  
81 Fulton St., New York.

ASK Your  
Grocer  
for



**NONE SUCH**  
**MINCE MEAT**

Two Mince Pies, equal to our  
Grandmother's, from each pack-  
age of Nonesuch Mince Meat,  
without the worry and work. For  
sale by all Grocers.

**MERRELL-SOULE CO.,**  
Syracuse, N. Y.



## THE CONVERSATION CORNER.

DEAR CORNERERS: Be it understood at the outset this week that it is not Mr. Martin who is addressing you, nor the Despot, nor the Foreman, but an editor of *The Congregationalist* whom the last mentioned gentleman has employed to perform a certain important task which has long weighed upon his mind. Now D. F., in his way, is quite a literary fellow himself, and is quite competent to prepare, as well as to set up, copy for almost any department of this paper, excepting possibly the Home, for of course an old bachelor, or even a young bachelor, can't be expected to offer sage advice about the training of children and how to take fruit-stains out of stove-pipes. [I think it's very poor taste for the pot to make fun of the kettle.—D. F.] But for the last two months D. F. has been overwhelmed with correspondence. In fact, during that time he has received more letters than in all the thirty-odd (?) years of his life. Consequently, he has felt obliged to call in the help of what novelists call a collaborator (see *Century Dictionary*) to aid in preparing a reply.

It will be remembered that in an October issue of this paper D. F., entirely unknown to Mr. Martin, inserted a paragraph inviting Cornerers to conspire with him in securing a *Cornerers' Gift* for Mr. Martin's new house. It was specified that no single offering should exceed five cents, and he promised in due time to give an account of the stewardship with which he should be intrusted. That hour, eagerly anticipated by hundreds of Cornerers, has now arrived, and it is with great pleasure that we announce that D. F.'s little scheme—the seed-thought of which, it must here be confessed, originated with a lady Cornerer quite a number of miles from Boston—has been carried to a triumphant finish.

Many, many thanks to the good people all over the world who have responded so quickly and willingly to this suggestion. Of course the first two or three weeks after the plan was made public brought letters by the scores and even hundreds, but up to this very moment they have been coming in from distant points, or from persons not so far away who wanted to have a hand in the gift but hadn't got around to sending their offerings. The cosmopolitan, not to say the international, character of this gift will, we are sure, please Mr. Martin much. Surely Maurice and Julius and Ruth way off in Turkey will after this hardly be strangers, in spirit at least, to Gertrude and Mary and Ollie whose home is close to the Pacific Ocean, now that all six have shown in a similar way their love for their dear Mr. Martin. Maine and North Dakota, Canada and Pennsylvania and numerous other States clasp hands in this undertaking, and little Indian girls join with Massachusetts youngsters in helping on the "surprise," while Japan, with its customary enterprise, takes several shares. At least two cats, evidently appreciating the attention that has been shown the feline tribe in the Corner of late, sent in contributions, one declaring that he earned his by going without his meat. This is an indication of the large number of friends Mr. Martin has among the lower animals.

A great many of the letters show that their writers appreciate the delicate and sometimes strained relations that have hitherto existed between Mr. Martin and

the Despot, and there appears to be genuine satisfaction in many quarters that D. F. is taking this way to get even with the man whose copy he has to handle every week. "It's a great idea," writes a Rhode Island boy, "to make Mr. Martin take some of his own medicine." Loud and many are the calls for a real picture of the genial occupant of the Corner, and intimations are not scarce that the old gentleman who now and then appears at the head of the column is only a make-believe Mr. Martin. D. F. will not fully satisfy the friends whose co-operation he has invoked in this venture until he clears up this mystery.

It looks, too, as if D. F.'s reputation as a stern and sometimes tyrannical man had become pretty thoroughly established all through the country, for not a few of his correspondents say that the fear of his wrath alone deters them from sending more than the five cents which his edict at the start pronounced to be the largest sum he would receive. One person writes that "Mr. M. ought to have a comfortable chair in his new home so that he may be better able to endure the interference of the D. F." To be sure his part in this enterprise we are now discussing has gone far toward creating a more favorable opinion of him and to convince some ingenuous souls that beneath his rough exterior beats a kindly heart. But there are still many—such is the natural tendency of mankind to suspect and surmise—who apparently think that this beautiful, benevolent coals-of-fire undertaking is after all only one more of D. F.'s artful dodges.

So many letters contain personal tributes to Mr. Martin that now that he is entirely out of the way this week, and has nothing whatever to do with the Corner, we can hardly forbear quoting from them. "Long may he wave," says more than one enthusiastic admirer. "It's a wonderful gift—that of making one's self really beloved simply by preparing a column or two for a paper each week," writes a Chicago Cornerer, and a girl far out on the frontier bursts forth with this compliment, "Hurrah for D. F.!" Another says, "I like Mr. Martin because he is a human man," and from one person, who we think must be a schoolgirl, comes this tribute: "I think he is nice."

Now as to the ways in which this money was earned. It will be remembered that givers were asked to tell how they obtained what they sent, and this is one of the most interesting features of the correspondence. We never suspected that there were half as many ways in which little folks could increase their exchequer. We cannot enumerate all, but here are a few: "Washing windows," "picking ferns," "selling chestnuts," "peddling bills," "doing the furnace," "picking up apples," "picking cranberries on Cape Cod," "raking leaves for grandpa, partly for Topsy's bedding and partly for banking the house," "doing errands," "wood-turning," "picking over raisins on a rainy day," "taking care of mamma's plants while she was away," "picking up pins when mamma had the dressmaker," "selling a sugar pumpkin raised in our garden, which I helped plant." Judging by the returns, there must be quite a number of Cornerers who deliver milk and papers daily. Another considerable detachment must be in the poultry business, for several point to chickens as the source of their revenue, and one little fellow puts it briefly and pointedly by saying

that he earned his through his hens. The Corner has also a good quota of bread-makers, we should judge.

But some methods used were so odd that it is not to be expected that they would be duplicated. For instance, the little boy who earned his nickel by having his tooth pulled out "without fussing" has certainly the making of a hero in him, while the lad who killed the "last flies of the season" evidently comes of a thrifty and inventive stock. So, too, the girl who took her coins to a county fair and got a prize for them is to be commended for striking out of the beaten paths, and no less worthy of mention are the children who saved what they sent from their allowance. All things considered, the brightest letter comes from a five-year-old maiden out in New York State, and we reproduce it word for word. It is in her mamma's handwriting, but we have no doubt that she dictated it:

D. F.; Dear Sir: At last I have earned my five cents, which I send you toward my friend, Mr. Martin's, present. I do hope I am not too late. Here are the ways I earned my pennies:

1. By wiping a lot of dishes.....\$ .01
2. " picking up six big pans of chips..... .01
3. " staying cheerfully all day with a neighbor when mamma had to go away on business.... .01
4. " doing many odds and ends..... .01
5. " learning to repeat correctly the 121st Psalm..... .01

\$ .05

Besides the gifts from the little people the children of a larger growth, especially those well on toward the sunset of life, have responded generously, and their letters show that they find as much amusement and instruction in the Corner from week to week as do the youngsters. Several pronounce themselves to be Cornerers of "doubtful age," and some speak of themselves as octogenarian friends, but there seems to be nothing doubtful about their interest in young life and in all the gladness and hope pertaining thereto. The gifts from one home represent four generations. Some of these letters contain sundry dark allusions which neither D. F. nor any of his assistants are able to understand. They seem to relate to earlier periods in Mr. Martin's life. We have a reference to the wonderful stump speeches he used to make when a boy, and—the truth must out, however damaging it is—somebody alludes to his "youthful pranks." War times are mentioned by several in such a familiar way that one would think the writers and Mr. Martin had bivouacked together on many a battlefield. Another correspondent recalls the days when Mr. Martin was "a king bee in a drug store." Think of him, children, presiding at a soda fountain. Wouldn't we all like to have been there! But these and other revelations of the past career of our good friend we must leave him to explain as best he can. Meanwhile we are obliged, through limitations of space, which even a D. F. and his colleague are obliged to respect, to postpone until next week the announcement of just what has been obtained with the money sent for Mr. Martin's new home. It was too large to put in his stocking, but Christmas did not pass without its bringing to him this assurance that all through this country many a heart and many a home has a corner sacred to him. And as we fold up these hundreds of letters, whose paper, handwriting and language show so many traces of the little people from whom they come, we realize afresh that there are few boons a man would more quickly choose in this mortal life than to be loved of little children.

## The Sunday School

LESSON FOR JAN. 27.

Matt. 16: 13-23.

### THE GREAT CONFESSION.

BY REV. A. E. DUNNING, D.D.

This appears to have been our Lord's first lesson to His disciples on the doctrine of the cross, His first declaration concerning the Christian Church, and the first full recognition by the apostles of His Messiahship. It was a pivotal event in His history. After John the Baptist's death His popularity began to wane. After His discourse, following the miracle of the loaves, on the spiritual nature of His kingdom, and His discouragement of the hopes of the people for the restoration to power of Israel, many of His followers forsook Him. The growing opposition led Him to withdraw for a time from public notice into the country north of the Sea of Galilee. On that journey He further taught His disciples concerning His nature and mission. He had shown them that as Son of Man He had power on earth to forgive sins [ch. 9: 6], that He was Lord of the Sabbath [12: 8], and that He was to direct the final separation of the good from the wicked at the judgment [13: 41]. He now led them to commit themselves unreservedly to Him as the Messiah, and taught them what their avowal meant. The lesson includes:

1. Common opinions about Jesus. Some thought He was John the Baptist come to life again; others that He was Elijah; others that He was Jeremiah or, perhaps, some other prophet of ancient days. They saw only certain traits of His character, and those superficially, and they judged accordingly. Common opinions outside of the church today correspond to these. Some regard Him as a zealous but mistaken reformer; others place Him beside Buddha, Confucius and other founders of religions; and yet others allow to Him a peculiar, supernatural character. As did the first disciples, so we must face these diverse opinions of people more or less interested in religion, while He asks of us the question, "But who say ye that I am?"

2. The disciples' confession of Christ. His question was put to them all. Already, not long before, He had asked them if they would leave Him, and Peter had answered for them all that they would be loyal to Him because He had the words of eternal life [John 6: 68]. Now again Peter was the spokesman. He declared for them all their belief that Jesus was the Messiah, the expected deliverer of Israel, the Son of the living God.

Such a confession is based on knowledge imparted by God alone. Christ is not received by men only on the evidence of what He has done and on the testimony of others. These are sufficient to show Him to be what He claims to be, but the obedience of the will to Jesus as Lord and Saviour is the consequence of an inward revelation received through the Spirit of God. "No one knoweth the Son, save the Father." Happy are they who know by experience the true character and mission of His Son. They can have this knowledge only by sharing the nature of Christ. They can then apply, with the authority of unshaken conviction, the laws of the kingdom, and thus they become part of the rock foundation on which the church is built. "No man can say, Jesus is Lord, but in the Holy Spirit."

3. The foundation of the church. The Church of Christ is not built on a creed. Truth has no power till it is received into and controls persons. The church is not built on men, for persons have no power in the kingdom of God till the truth of that kingdom and its spirit have taken possession of them. The church is built on living disciples of Christ confessing and proclaiming Him as the Son of the living God.

Near Caesarea Philippi, and not far from where Jesus was standing when Peter made this confession, stood the noble castle of Ban-

ias, on a rocky crest high above the town. It is in accordance with our Lord's habit of teaching to suppose that He pointed to the majestic structure. He did not disdain sometimes to play upon words. He said to Peter (*Petros*, only used in the New Testament as a proper name), "Thou rock, thou art rightly named. Upon this cliff (*petra*, the usual name for a rock), made of a living confessor declaring this truth revealed to him by My Father, I will build My church; and on such a foundation it shall stand forever."

Peter was indeed blessed—because God was revealing to him this most precious of all truth, because the Son of God thus revealed to him was the Master whom he had chosen and in whose company he was, and because he had been chosen to make that Master's work the object of his life. But Christ did not give to Peter or to any other man pre-eminence in His church. He said to His disciples who had asked that they might rank above others, "Ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be among you." He constantly taught them that the only pre-eminence they were to seek must be in the line of the greatest service.

Peter's blessedness the other disciples shared because they had had the same revelation. Whoever knows so much as they knew of Christ, having received this knowledge as the supreme motive of his life, is taught of God and is blessed. All true disciples hold with Peter the power of the keys. The kingdom of heaven is not the abode of the blessed after death, but the community of believers also on earth. The key to that kingdom is experimental knowledge of the truth revealed from heaven. Those who proclaim that truth open the door of the kingdom to those who receive it and close the door to those who reject it. With this authority the apostles were invested on their earliest mission [Matt. 10: 14, 15]. From that solemn responsibility they could not escape, nor can the disciples of today avoid it; "to the one a savor of death unto death; to the other a savor of life unto life."

4. The confessors instructed. Our Lord accepts honest confessors of Him, even though their knowledge of Him is very imperfect. Peter declared his conviction, so far as he had learned the truth, and Christ recognized him as a part of the foundation of the church of which He was Himself the corner stone. But at the next truth which Christ told him, that He was to be the suffering, crucified and risen Lord, Peter turned away, refusing to receive it from his Master's lips. Yet even then he was not rejected, but was rebuked and taught; and he learned no lesson so thoroughly as that Christ died to save men, and that as the Son of the living God He rose again from the dead. Bravely did Peter proclaim it in his first sermon, when the church began [Acts 2: 22-24]. When first he began to exercise the power intrusted to him and to his brethren, to open the kingdom of heaven to some and to shut its gates against others, he did both by proclaiming Christ crucified [Acts 2: 41 and 4: 10-12].

Knowledge of Christ grows by obedience and love to Him. Peter said that all true disciples come to Christ as to a stone which has life and power of growth in it, and that they as living stones are joined to Him as a spiritual building that grows [1 Pet. 2: 4, 5]. Paul said that the holy temple built in this way had the power of growth in it [Eph. 2: 20-22]. Such growth is knowledge of the crucified Lord wrought into life. Christ has borne His cross in utter self-surrender to give immortal life to men. Every member of His church is called to make it the chief aim of his life to bring this highest gift to men through Christ. Those who have joined themselves to Christ are led of the Spirit to make public avowal of their union by joining themselves to His church. His disciples, united, make known the truth concerning

Him, confess Him Saviour and Lord, open His kingdom to those who receive Him, close it to those who reject Him, are built into the spiritual structure of which He is the corner stone, and grow as living stones into a holy temple in the Lord.

### THE CHURCH PRAYER MEETING.

Topic, Jan. 20-26. The Duty of Honest Self-Examination. Hag. 1: 3-7; 2 Cor. 13: 1-9.

To see ourselves as others see us; as God sees us; to learn how to reform.

(See prayer meeting editorial.)

### A PASTOR'S SUGGESTIONS.

It is quite a revelation to a typical nineteenth century Christian to read for the first time with care the diary of a typical Christian of a century ago. Has our modern Christian life, which glories, and justly, that it concerns itself with others rather than with self, not dropped almost totally the introspective element which formed so conspicuous a feature of the religious life of other days?

We seem to have lost that keen sense of personal guilt which once characterized conversion and subsequent Christian experience. We have a clearer view of God's readiness to forgive; but we must not come to think too lightly of sin.

The injunction of Hagai to Israel, "Consider your ways," applies to us. Largely men are not conscious of their own motives. They may be, but are not. "Ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of" may be said to some Christians.

It is a great surprise to most people to hear their own voices returned to them from a phonograph. Our own motives would sometimes surprise us if we saw them, as others see them, translated into conduct.

At the beginning of the new year, at least, it is fitting that we should examine ourselves:

- (a) As to our motives.
- (b) As to our relations to God and our brethren.
- (c) As to our contemplated work for Christ. Perhaps we could do more than we did last year, if we were honestly to take stock and consider our resources in mind and experience and money and faith.

### Y. P. S. O. E.

#### PRAYER MEETING.

BY REV. H. A. BRIDGMAN.

Topic, Jan. 27-Feb. 2. Accepting Christ. Rev. 22: 1-17.

In the last sermon which Phillips Brooks preached as rector of Trinity Church, Boston, he said in substance, "After all, Christianity reduces itself simply to this, a great, dear figure standing with outstretched arms." There comes a time in every life when Pilate's question, "What shall I do with Jesus?" must be answered. He is no stranger to you. You have long known about Him; perhaps you have admired Him at a distance; certainly, if you are possessed of ordinary intelligence, you must be aware of the fact that by common consent He is considered the greatest spiritual genius of the ages, the strongest personal force for righteousness the world has ever known. Are you content, then, to maintain an attitude longer of indifference, or even of neutrality? Accepting Him is not indorsing what somebody else may say about Him. How does He appeal to you, that is the question. Nor is it somebody else's Christ that you are called upon to accept, but the Christ that rises up on the pages of the gospel, the Christ who is the central figure of history. This Christ does not want you to wait until your soul is overwhelmed by a great tide of feeling. He does not require that you should fathom the depths of His mysterious being before you take Him as the friend and Master of your life. He comes to you in His simple, symmetrical, divine manhood and says, "Take Me if you would find the key to life, the interpretation of its many-hued experiences, the inspiration to noble action."

The Christian religion is a very personal matter, and the start as well as the continuance in it is an affair between persons. Vague aspiration after goodness does not constitute a man a Christian but personal surrender to the Lord Jesus Christ. At the same time accepting Christ means the acceptance of His way of looking at the world, at God and at man. It is putting on His mind and entering sympathetically into His great ideas and purposes. Furthermore, accepting Christ is assuming His work, This opens a wide range



of Christian duties and services, and any personal fellowship with Christ which does not issue in devoted work for men is harmful, enervating and sentimentalizing. It was the fellowship of His sufferings—by which was meant His cross—that Paul yearned to share. No one can look upon a copy of Holman Hunt's wonderful painting, Christ at the Door, without gaining a new idea of what the words mean, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock." It is the yearning, pleading Saviour that the artist so strikingly represents, but the rich robes, the majestic presence, show that it is no beggar at the gate, but one whose hands are laden with blessings and to reject whom makes one forever poor.

*Parallel verses:* Isa. 53: 3; Matt. 10: 40; 18: 5; 21: 42; 23: 37-39; Mark 4: 16-20; Luke 4: 24-27; 8: 38-40; 10: 38; 17: 22; 19: 5, 6; John 1: 10-12; 5: 43, 44; 12: 48; 14: 3; 17: 3; Col. 2: 2, 3, 6; 1 Pet. 1: 8, 9; Rev. 3: 20.

## PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM.

### OUR OWN WORK.

The American Missionary comes to us this year in a new dress, with a few good illustrations and marked typographical improvements. It is the intention of its editors to give in future numbers special details of the association's educational and industrial institutions, with attractive pictures, while certain issues will be devoted to mountain work, Indian work, efforts among the Chinese and the negroes. These new features will add much to the general attractiveness of the magazine and make it more valuable for use in missionary meetings. The young people of the present day are ready to take an interest in missionary work in their own country if the information is presented in an attractive form. The January number is of special interest to women, as it contains the report of the woman's annual meeting in Lowell.

The Congregational Church Building Society closed its year, Dec. 31, in its usual enterprising fashion with receipts \$8,085 ahead of the available receipts the year before in spite of hard times. The total cash receipts were \$155,138.16. The payment of \$70,758 secured 103 meeting houses, worth \$339,722; \$21,750 secured fifty-four parsonages worth \$62,115. All the money for parsonages and nearly one-third of the money for churches was loaned for five years, mortgages being taken as securities. A great work has been done in providing meeting houses in the new sections, thus benefiting young men from the East and helping the work of the other missionary societies. In the last quarter the C. C. B. S. has been obliged each month to refuse from one-third to three-quarters of the churches making application, and other churches needing large amounts are told it is useless to apply till there are more funds. It is impossible for any church to succeed without a building; it is usually impossible to build without aid. Religion is not so strong that we can afford to leave our churches to face frontier vice without a proper equipment.

**American Board Receipts.** The month of December has seen a deplorable decrease in the receipts of the A. B. C. F. M. as will be shown from the following table:

	December, 1893.	December, 1894.
Regular donations,	\$94,362.68	\$82,327.09
Donations for special objects,	2,304.85	6,895.70
Donations for the debt,	7,136.22	566.67
Legacies,	4,311.98	3,277.33
	\$99,115.73	\$93,056.79

During the first four months of this fiscal year, as compared with the corresponding period in 1893, there has also been a marked decrease in regular and special donations, although the legacies have been greater by nearly \$25,000.

	4 months 1893.	4 months 1894.
Regular donations,	\$136,925.02	\$130,043.92
Donations for special objects,	13,267.35	12,328.75
Donations for the debt,	25,446.35	2,161.48
Legacies,	28,906.68	50,982.11
	\$203,545.40	\$194,946.26

## THE WORLD AROUND.

**The Outlook for 1895.** The *Missionary Review of the World* for January contains an exceedingly valuable article, giving the present status and future prospects of various mission fields the world over. It would be worth while to preserve the magazine for reference. We can give but the barest outline of the conclusion arrived at. In India Christianity is declared to be advancing with a sure, steady irresistible movement, although the outcome of the conflict between the advocates of temperance, purity and national righteousness on the one hand and worldly officials on the other is yet uncertain. The outlook for Japan is, on the whole, hopeful, while in Arabia special encouragement is found in large sales of Scriptures and educational books as well as in the influence exerted by the medical missionary, but in Persia the future looks dark indeed, for politically the nation is in a state of decay. Commercially there is little progress, and the outlook for missions among the Mohammedans is not reassuring, although efforts among the Nestorians have met with success. Siam and the Laos seem to be in a particularly favorable condition for missionary work, owing to the friendly attitude of the people towards foreigners, their dissatisfaction with Buddhism and the favor of the rulers. Korea and Turkey are both at a critical point in their history when it is difficult to forecast the future. In Africa the small force of workers as compared with the work to be done, the evil done by the rum trade and the immense numbers of Mohammedans who dominate half the country, are discouraging problems which must be faced, but on the other hand the backbone of African slave trade is undoubtedly broken. As for Europe, the strongholds of papacy are being liberalized and the Pope has lost his power even in the city of Rome, but there is little indication of moral improvement, and religious effort is attended with fearful difficulties.

**A Costly Testament.** The officers of the American Bible Society have just received an account of the presentation to the empress dowager of China at the celebration of her sixtieth birthday of a costly copy of the New Testament from 10,000 Christian women in the empire. Last February some missionaries in Ningpo suggested that the women of China take advantage of this anniversary, when gifts would be received from her subjects throughout the country, to present the empress dowager with a copy of the Bible, specially printed and elegantly bound for the purpose. The agents of the various missionary societies took up the idea enthusiastically and last October the book, which was the most scholarly of all the classical versions of the Chinese New Testament, was completed. The printing alone cost \$275 and is without doubt the finest work ever done by any press in China. The book is elegantly bound in solid silver boards, beautifully ornamented, and the name is in large characters of solid gold, while on the center of the cover a gold plate bears the inscription, "Classic of Salvation for the World." The book was inclosed in a solid silver casket. The entire cost was about \$1,200. Accompanying the gift was an interesting letter to the empress expressing loyalty and affection from her Protestant Christian subjects, explaining what the book means to them and saying that they "constantly and fervently pray that Her Highness and all the members of the imperial household may also get possession of this secret of true happiness to the individual and prosperity to the nation, that China may not be behind any nation of the earth." The gift, which was presented through the American and British ministers, was graciously received, and its appearance in the imperial household caused much interest and curiosity and an immediate demand at the bookstore for copies of the Scriptures.

**Current Literature.** The welfare of missionary enterprises in foreign lands is just at

present so intimately connected with the political and international movements of the day that current literature is peculiarly rich in articles which the student of missions should not pass over. We call attention to some of these valuable contributions to magazines in the following list:

The Triumph of Japan, by Sir Edwin Arnold, *Chautauquan*, January, 1895.  
The Armenian Crisis, *Review of Reviews*, January, 1895.  
Mental Characteristics of the Japanese, by George Trumbull Ladd, *Scribner's*, January, 1895.  
Christian Missions As Seen by a Brahman, by P. K. Fecang; and Christian Missions As Seen by a Missionary, by Bishop J. M. Thoburn, *Forum*, December, 1894.  
The World's Outlook in 1895, *Missionary Review of the World*, January, 1895.  
The Salvation Army, by Prof. C. A. Briggs, D. D., *North American Review*, December, 1894.  
Salvation Army Work in the Slums, by Maud Hallington Booth, *Scribner's*, January, 1895.

## BOSTON EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.

The topic under consideration at the meeting of the Boston Evangelical Alliance last Monday was The Sabbath Highways and Sunday By-ways. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin led the devotional exercises and then Dr. Reuben Thomas spoke on God's Uses of the Sabbath. He said the theme of debate at the present time is whether God has any relation whatever to the Sabbath. Men tell us that the idea of a Sabbath rest cannot be interpreted as it used to be, that the old ideas of Moses must be modified. There are a large number of ministerial brethren who are not particularly sound on this question, and the first thing to be done is to get the ministers to look at this matter reasonably and honestly. Dr. Thomas laid emphasis on the divine origin of the Mosaic laws. He thinks it significant that in the midst of the Ten Commandments given for national purposes there should be this moral law of rest. The necessity of rest in our physical, mental and spiritual nature is the divine sanction of it. If we want to realize moral and Christian manhood, we must stand by the Sabbath and protect it from all the encroachments which men are trying to make upon it.

The Sunday newspaper found an outspoken opponent in Rev. A. H. Plumb, D. D., who was not willing to admit the reasonableness of arguments often put forward in its favor. He considers the claim to be untrue that the Sunday paper is not immoral nor necessarily evil, that most of the work in preparing it is not done on the Sabbath and the assertion that, if supported by good people, it may be made an important educational agent. In his opinion the Sunday paper is demoralizing and contains much useless and harmful matter. Even were a reform inaugurated, it would still be open to the charge of secularizing public thought on the Lord's Day, exerting an influence in breaking down moral restraints and detaining its readers from public worship. Business advertising in the Sunday press was severely condemned by Rev. G. B. Vosburgh, D. D., who declared that the paper is not published to disseminate news or literature, but for the purpose of making money. Therefore, the man who advertises on the Sabbath does business on the Lord's Day. Those men who support the Sunday papers by giving them their advertising have the power to banish the papers from the land.

The last speaker, Rev. J. M. Brady, D. D., uttered a vigorous protest against the Sunday concert, which he characterized as secularizing, sensualizing and debasing. The annual election of officers followed, and Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., was chosen president for the ensuing year.

A biography should be read with as little of the literary sense as possible. A biography is, indeed, a book; but far more than it is a book it is a man. Insist on seeing and knowing the man whom it enshrines. Never lay the biography down until the man is a living, breathing, acting person to you—*Brooks's Essays and Addresses*.

## Literature

## LIMITED EDITIONS.

A question of both interest and importance is up just now in England in connection with these editions. The late Captain Burton's edition of *The Arabian Nights* was issued at eighty dollars for the set of sixteen volumes. It has since gone up much in price and at least one set has been sold for \$170. It was issued originally with the author's pledge that as soon as a thousand copies had been printed the plates would be destroyed and no more copies ever would be issued. Now comes the announcement of a new edition, unlimited and identical with the former except that it is to be compressed into twelve volumes, expurgated by the omission of not more than three hundred lines, and sold for thirty dollars. It is evident that the two editions are to be so similar that the new one, if issued, is almost sure to diminish the value of the former one, and there is talk of a suit at law to prohibit the publication of the proposed new one.

In a sense, certainly, this will be a different edition from the former. The amount to be omitted of course is very small in proportion to the whole work, yet the fact that anything is omitted purposely renders the edition different from the former. It will naturally cause the inquiry how much of a book must be added or omitted in order to render a later edition distinctively unlike an earlier one. A difference of a word, unless it were a vitally important word, hardly would be sufficient. But would a line, or a paragraph or a page be enough? Doubtless all would agree that the difference of a chapter would distinguish one edition from the other, but where, if anywhere, is the line to be drawn between the single word and the chapter?

The proposed edition also will be different because of the character of the omissions. Certain passages, inserted appropriately as portions of the original and as essential to a true portrayal of occasional Oriental license of speech are to be discarded as objectionable in a book for general use. This will modify the moral quality of the whole work. That it may cause improvement is true but is irrelevant. The question is whether it is just to modify it at all and to throw upon the market a work which is likely to be supposed by many to be complete and typical. Another question is whether an author, or his surviving representatives, and his publishers are or are not bound legally by a pledge enhancing the value of a book and voluntarily made in order to induce people to buy it. Morally there can be no question, and legally there should be none, unless the new edition be so clearly and so far unlike the old one as not to interfere in the least with the demand for this. Much at any rate must hinge upon this.

## BOOK REVIEWS.

MARIA EDGEWORTH.

Augustus J. C. Hare possesses a rare gift as an editor. His charming story of *Two Noble Lives*, describing Lady Canning and Lady Waterford, hardly has more than received its merited welcome from the reading public when now appears his equally delightful *Life and Letters of Miss Edgeworth*. In this instance also he has been fortunate in his subject, for Miss Edgeworth was remarkable in her time both as

a woman and an author. He also has been fortunate in his material for a large mass of her correspondence has survived and has been placed at his disposal. It reveals not only her doings but also her character in the most unaffected and agreeable manner. She was the second of her father's twenty-one children, by four wives, and, through their friendships as well as those of her parents and her own, her circle of acquaintances became unusually large and included many persons of distinction not only in Great Britain but abroad.

She never married but continued exceedingly popular and sought after until her death at the age of eighty-three. Her life was busy and active, free from many of the most burdensome cares and sorrows and conspicuous for positive and large happiness. She delighted in authorship and enjoyed, without being inflated by, her reputation as a writer. The kind of literature which she produced has had its day but in her time it was considered fresh and even striking as well as edifying. Sir Walter Scott, who was one of the close friends of her mature years, characterized her literary work as "a sort of essence of common sense." She possessed a catholic literary taste and was a great reader of the writings of others. She also possessed unusual discernment. Not many English men or women could have made so shrewd an estimate of Dickens and his *American Notes* as hers, which is this:

Dickens's America is a failure; never trouble yourself to read it; nevertheless, though the book is good for little, it gives me the conviction that the man is good for much more than I gave him credit for; a real desire for the improvement of the lower classes, and this reality of feeling is, I take it, the secret, joined to his great power of humor, of his ascendant popularity.

She would not have indorsed the sneer of her countryman who asked "Who ever reads an American book?" For she wrote to a friend in 1821:

Ages ago I sent Bracebridge Hall to Merion Street for you: have you got it? Next week another book will be there for you—an American novel Mrs. Griffith sent to me, *The Spy*; quite new scenes and characters, humor and pathos, a picture of America in Washington's time; a surgeon worthy of Smollett or Moore, and quite different from any of their various surgeons; and an Irishwoman, Betty Flanagan, incomparable.

The story of her career, like some others of its sort, possesses more than a merely personal interest, vivid although this is. He who is studying English life and society during the last quarter of the eighteenth and the first half of the nineteenth century can hardly find a more clear and impressive picture of the condition and habits of multitudes of the well-to-do people than that drawn in these pages. A great deal is set down about Ireland, too, for there in fact was Miss Edgeworth's home. Mr. Hare has almost effaced himself, merely supplying here or there a sufficient thread of narrative to bind together the letters which make up the two volumes and this is proof of his editorial skill.

The work is exceedingly readable and delightful. It abounds in anecdote and incident. Some descriptions, such as those of Irish rioting and of misadventures in journeying, are notably vivid and entertaining. It will take well-deserved rank among the best biographies of recent years, and this is high praise. [Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$4.00.]

## RELIGIOUS.

Rev. G. C. Lorimer, D. D., is the author of *The Argument for Christianity* [American

Baptist Publication Society. \$2.00]. The book embodies a course of ten lectures which contain a somewhat carefully elaborated and cumulative process of reasoning. The opening lecture sets forth what Christianity is and why it is in a sense dependent upon argument. The following lectures declare the arguments from history, Christ, testimony, miracles, prophecy, humanity, achievement, concession and confession. The order is not the most natural or forcible and the lectures are much in need of condensation. Their style is unpleasantly verbose. Yet there are many persons who will like them the better for the rolling waves of words which float the reader from one head to the next. Moreover everybody will find a considerable amount of fundamental truth and effective reasoning in them. We regard the work as one which will not at all attract some readers, especially those who are not Christians already, but which, none the less, will be enjoyed and valued exceedingly by a very large number, and not only by friends of the author.

*Old and New Unitarian Belief* [George H. Ellis. \$1.50] contains nine lectures by Rev. J. H. Chadwick, setting forth his ideas of Unitarian doctrinal views and of the history of that religious body. We say *his* ideas because he would be the last to consent to be bound by any other man's statements and he insists strongly upon individual liberty of belief. The opening lecture is historical, portraying the rise and progress of Unitarianism, and so is the last, setting forth the loss and gain during the last half-century. The others discuss Man, God, The Bible, Christianity, Jesus, The Future Life, and The Great Salvation. The author is one of the more advanced Unitarians in many respects and his volume is of interest and value as showing what one of them, and a foremost one, holds and teaches. The spirit of the book is good and much may be learned from what is said. The style, although not florid, needs correction here and there.

*In Catholic and Protestant Countries Compared* [Catholic Book Exchange. \$1.00], by Rev. Alfred Young, a Roman Catholic priest and one of the Paulist Fathers, is offered a defense of Roman Catholicism from sundry charges made against it by Protestants and an attack upon Protestantism. It contains many facts and figures creditable to Romanism and many others discreditable to Protestantism. But it does not tell the whole truth about either. If it did it would lead up to a very different conclusion. It is an example of special pleading and it lacks the calm, impartial temper of the true investigator and critic. It will be accepted by few readers except such of the author's own faith as already need no conviction. Most of the citations are from Protestant sources but this fact, in view of the omissions of others, and of the additional fact that some of the publications cited were issued from twenty to forty-five years ago, possesses much less force than it seems to have. A scorching volume of the same sort might easily be written in reply, but we doubt if it would do any more good than this one is likely to accomplish.

## STORIES.

Students of the England of William and Mary will find a study of that period, especially of court life, in *Kensington Palace in the Days of Queen Mary II.* [Macmillan &



Co. \$1.50], by Mrs. Emma Marshall. It brings out forcibly the political divisions of the time, which even severed households, the chilly manners of the king, the nobility and Christian earnestness of the queen, and their endeavors to correct the prevailing looseness of English manners, and other facts of interest. To a certain extent it is a love story, and it has a large degree of quiet interest.—*Beyond the Veil* [A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.00], by G. B. Wilcox, is a semi religious love story, serving as a channel for the utterance of sensible and comforting teachings about religion here and hereafter. The familiar form of the diary is used, and the narrative possesses considerable movement and is agreeable and helpful.

*The Missing Chord* [G. W. Dillingham. \$1.25], by Lucy Dillingham, has evident defects and excellences. Musical readers probably will enjoy it most. It is uneven in merit, a little overdrawn at times, and here or there too sentimental. Most of the kissing could have been suggested, if necessary, better than it is described or declared. On the other hand, there is considerable genuine power in the portrayal of some of the scenes, it has an earnest but not obtrusive religious tone and it is alive and vital throughout.—*Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush* [Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25], by Ian Maclaren, is one of the most vigorous, penetrating, pathetic and suggestive series of sketches of Scotch, or any other, life in literature. The people of Drumtochty will live long in the memories and hearts of the reader. Only a rarely gifted writer could have composed such a book, and not many readers will fail to keep it where they can read it again and again. It is a simple, noble book, abounding in sterling manhood and womanhood and in genuine but unostentatious piety.

We have found *In the Lion's Mouth* [Macmillan & Co. \$1.50] somewhat specially interesting. It tells the history of two English children in France in the eventful years of the revolution, 1789-93. Its special feature is its description of the effect of the revolution upon the nobility and peasantry in a comparatively remote rural district. It is skillfully outlined and written and is enjoyable as a story as well as useful for its historical picturings. It is by Eleanor C. Price, and is a creditable piece of work.—*In Theatrical Sketches* [Merriam Co. 75 cents], by Margaret, are short sketches about eminent actors or singers, incidents in their careers, etc. They are very fragmentary. Most of them are entertaining, but several are irreverent, and, on the whole, the book does not tend to exalt the reader's impression of the stage. Some of the chapters are so trivial in character that the collection would have made a stronger impression without them.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

President E. B. Andrews has written another *History of the United States* [Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.00]. It makes two handsome volumes of moderate size. It aims to avoid that loss of continuous interest which is so evident a defect in many of the brief manuals of history, to utilize the fruits of the most recent research and to describe clearly both our political and our social evolution. It is reasonably successful, but by no means conspicuously, in avoiding the sketchy, fragmentary manner of the shorter treatises of

the sort. Condensation has been carried so far, especially in portions, as to be noticeable more than is well. The general plan of the work, its main outline, is excellent and well proportioned but in developing the different divisions the proportioning is less successful. The chapters on popular manners, life, etc., are appropriate but insufficiently wrought out. The author's opinions on some points, e. g., finance, the Monroe doctrine, etc., will be disputed by many wise men. Moreover, some errors need correction. For example, the Pilgrims moved to Leyden in 1609, not 1607, and they "arrived off the coast of Cape Cod" on Nov. 19 or 20, not Dec. 21. The reader is led to infer that Roger Williams first came under the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony on his going to Seekonk. But he previously had lived in Plymouth more than a year and a half and had been assistant pastor of the church there. On the whole, although this history has many good points and will answer its purpose fairly well, it comes somewhat short of being what such a work ought to be.

*England in the Nineteenth Century* [A. C. McClurg & Co. \$2.50] is by Elizabeth W. Latimer in whom English and American blood and traditions are blended strikingly. She also has written one or two other volumes in the same vein. This book is well suited to be put into the hands of young or old who do not yet enjoy history. It is neither complete nor always wisely proportioned or self-consistent. The author omits this or that important matter with the nonchalant remark "I have described this elsewhere. See my earlier works." The coolness with which this is done is amusing. She dearly loves a noble and especially a prince. Her characterizations of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, for instance, seem colored by her knowledge of their respective degrees of popularity at court. Yet their value is not thus destroyed and indeed they are entertaining and largely just. Moreover, the style is slipshod at times, e. g., "The sun shone with a fierce brightness he seldom does in England" [p. 414]. In spite of faults evident to any well-informed person and some of them conspicuous, the book is one of the most genuinely interesting in its line. It fixes what it narrates in mind. It stimulates one to read other histories of the same country and period. In a word it accomplishes the purpose of such a work, to interest and inform the reader, much better than do many histories which in many particulars excel it.

Mr. C. O. Ward's volume has a formidable title, *The Equilibration of Human Aptitudes and Powers of Adaptation* [National Watchman Co. \$1.25] and it is a formidable volume to read. It is a kind of study of the history of the human race with special reference to the labor problem. It certainly is somewhat incoherent and ill-planned and it does not advance toward any strongly marked conclusion. But it approves of "collective socialism" and sees hope in the fact that the power of the ballot is in the hands of the people. We dislike to depreciate any well-intended book like this but we cannot honestly say that we think it worth being read.—The two volumes of *Scribner's Magazine* [\$4.50] for 1894 delight the eye and form a most welcome addition to many a library. We have been surprised often to find how intense a satisfaction there is in reading over again the numbers of such a publication. Of no

other one is this more true than of *Scribner's*. The literary judgment, the artistic skill, the felicitous blending into one fortunate result of all the elements which in these difficult days go to make up the successful monthly magazine, are illustrated here at their best, and the bound volumes, which are bound simply but very handsomely, only intensify the impression made by each successive monthly number.

#### MORE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Some papers in the *North American* [\$5.00] evidently are inserted because written by well-known men rather than because they contain anything of special importance. Such are ex-Speaker Reed's paper on Historic Political Upheavals, and Problems Before the Western Farmer, by the governor of Kansas. Mark Twain's What Paul Bourget Thinks of Us is a sharp but not wholly fair hit at the Frenchman and the Americans who paid court to him, and its drollery is not in the author's best vein. Hon. C. E. Smith, ex-Minister to Russia, writes about the new czar hopefully; the Director of the Mint discusses The Future of Gold, Dr. Cyrus Edson furnishes a suggestive article, Concerning Nagging Women, and Edward Kemble argues ably for Free Ships. A. D. Vandam's contribution, The Influence of the Napoleonic Legend, is the first of a series on the Personal History of the Second Empire. It is quite unlike any of the other articles on Napoleon now coming out, and is very interesting.

Prof. A. B. Hart leads off in the *Forum* [\$3.00] with a plain-spoken and wholesome paper on the question, Are Our Moral Standards Shifting? H. P. Robinson condemns, and very justly, the Report of the Strike Commission. D. A. Wells shows that the constitutionality of the income tax is at best problematical. The Anatomy of a Tenement Street, by A. F. Sanborn, is a remarkably thorough and distinct study. L. A. Garnett discusses the Money Controversy, and he holds that gold has depreciated in value. Henry King sets forth for the benefit of others the Rank and Pay of Journalists. Mr. J. Trevor, the founder of The Labor Church in Manchester, Eng., and the exponent of the religion of the Labor Movement, as connected with the work of that church, describes it. Other contributors to this number are Prof. Paul Shorey, W. R. Eastman, Major J. W. Powell and President C. F. Thwing.

The *Popular Science Monthly* [D. Appleton & Co. \$5.00] contains a portrait and sketch of Prof. Denison Olmstead. The second of G. P. Serviss's illustrated papers on Pleasures of the Telescope tempts one to resume the study of astronomy if it have been abandoned. Mrs. H. M. Plunkett's Twenty-five Years of Preventive Medicine is a remarkably valuable outline of progress. Col. A. B. Ellis's account of the Origin of Weeks and Sabbaths is interesting but hardly conclusive. There is good sense in H. C. B. Cuvell's paper on School Ethics. He enforces the truth that teachers should take more care to be rigidly honorable toward pupils, and that the possession of authority does not justify some of its familiar uses in schools. Prof. L. G. Jones in an article, Ethics in National Law, furnishes an incisive criticism of Professor Huxley's views of evolution. The *Popular Science Monthly* is one of the most evenly sustained magazines on our list.

The most striking article in the *Cosmopolitan* [\$1.50] is Mr. E. W. Bok's, *The Young Man and the Church*. It is the best on that topic which we ever have seen. Ministers should read and heed it. There is a sketch of Pasteur by Charcot which is of much interest. Barr Ferree's *The Cathedrals of France* is appreciative and instructive and not too technical. Humboldt's *Aztec Paintings*, by Ph. J. J. Valentini is out of the common and Judge Tourgée's *Story of a Thousand* and W. Clark Russell's *A Three Stranded Yarn* are capital serials. Bliss Carman, Laura S. Porter and others have furnished poems and the illustrations continue of superior quality. This is one of the best of the magazines.—*The Overland* [\$3.00] seems to have more of its appropriate Western coast spirit and flavor and less of that of the general world of letters than usual. It is diversified and entertaining.

In the *International Journal of Ethics* [\$2.50] Hon. C. D. Wright discusses *The Significance of Recent Labor Troubles in America* and sees in the future more frequent and prompt arbitration of differences. Rev. W. D. Morrison's paper on *The Juvenile Offender and the Conditions which Produce Him* makes some rather surprising claims, which still seem reasonable, such as that it is better for a street child to lose both parents than only one, the reason being that if both die some institution cares for him. The *Teleology of Virtue* and Matthew Arnold's *Poetry from an Ethical Standpoint* are among the other topics discussed in this number.—*The Single Tax*, *The Malthusian Doctrine*, *Gold and Silver*, *Unskilled Labor*, *The Church and the Labor Question* and *the Failure of Government in the Indian Territory* are the principal themes considered in the *American Journal of Civics* [\$3.00]. The magazine is doing a useful work.—The amount and variety of material in the *Chautauquan* [\$2.00] always strike one impressively. In this issue many current and important topics are treated by able and often eminent writers and the magazine is finely adapted to aid the great Chautauqua work which is one of its leading objects. The department of Current History and Opinion is especially well managed.

The *Philosophical Review* [Ginn & Co. \$3.00] appeals only to specialists in its line. It has papers on *Evolution and Development*, by Prof. S. A. Dyde; *Pleasure and Pain Defined*, by Prof. S. E. Mezes; *The Method of Idealist Ethics*, by S. H. Mellone; and *Affective Memory*, by Prof. E. B. Titchener. The departments of book reviews and of summaries of articles are of great value.—*The Educational Review* [Henry Holt & Co. \$3.00] offers a portrait and sketch of Prof. S. S. Laurie of Edinburgh, the distinguished educator. C. C. Ramsay discusses *Necessary Reforms in the Colleges with practical good sense*. W. A. Mowry writes about *Powers and Duties of School Superintendents*. Oscar Chrisman describes *One Year with a Little Girl*, a minute study of the development of his own child and of rare interest, and G. J. Peirce describes the study of Botany at the German Universities.

*Education* [\$3.00] opens with a paper by Prof. M. A. Wilcox on *The Programs of the Committee of Ten* and has other valuable articles by Arthur Inkersley about *A Great Australian School*, Dr. Mowry on *Permanent Tenure of Office for School Superin-*

*tendents*, Kristine Frederiksen on *Education in Denmark*, S. E. Warren on *Moral Instruction in Schools*, etc. It is printed tastefully and is at once handsome and serviceable.—*Popular Astronomy* [\$2.50] is not specially popular in its treatment of its branch of science but quite the reverse. It is misnamed. But in its true field of technical and advanced astronomical learning it is one of the best of current publications.—*Good Words* [\$2.00] is popular and contains the opening portion of a new story, *The Men of the Moss-Hag*, by S. R. Crockett, to continue through the year. Among the other writers are the Marquis of Lorne, describing a North German game; William Sharp, Prof. R. K. Douglas, Dr. Stalker, Sir Herbert Maxwell, W. Clark Russell, etc. It is readable and enjoyable throughout.

Several other religious magazines also are at hand. Various theological professors contribute religious or theological articles to the *Biblical World* [\$2.00] and its quality is strongly sustained from month to month. The leading contribution this time is from Prof. G. B. Stevens in a series on *The Teaching of Jesus*, the special theme being *The Religious Ideas of the Jews in the Time of Jesus*.—*The Preacher's Magazine* [\$1.50] is popular rather than scholarly, and not popular in the best sense. It contains some good things but its tendency is to make weak rather than vigorous preachers.—*The Catholic World* [\$3.00] has a vivid little story, *The Three Lives Lease* by Jane Smiley, who really is Miss Mollie O'Reilly, a daughter of the late John Boyle O'Reilly. Its contents are chiefly of a distinct and somewhat aggressively Roman Catholic tone, and although of fair intellectual quality, they do not rank with the best work.—*Donahoe's Magazine* [\$2.00] is more varied and of a somewhat higher average literary quality. It opens with a study of the recent Democratic defeat and its lessons by Gamaliel Bradford. A paper on *Catholic Progress in the Quaker City* is finely illustrated as are others also.

*The Art Amateur* [\$4.00], always diversified, practical, entertaining, instructive and alive with the spirit of true art, opens the new year with one of its best numbers. It seems to us unusually rich in material of high value and interest, and its supplement designs and color plates are very attractive. We commend it as cordially as we always have.—*Music* [\$3.00] blends the scientific and the popular with a leaning toward the popular. There are good articles on the *Cultivation of Musical Memory*, by F. E. Regal, and a plea for the English Language in Singing, by Karleton Hackett. There is a portrait of Frau Rosa Sucher as Brunnhilde.—*The Musical Record* [\$1.00] edited by Lorin F. Deland, is popular and bright, offering some serious help to musical people and considerable fun drawn largely from musical sources for everybody. It includes the music of a Merry New Year Waltz and a song, *The Old Log Hut*. It gives a great deal to the reader for its cost.

## NOTES.

—Salem, Mass., has a bookstore, now in the hands of Mr. W. H. Merrill, in which the book business already has been carried on for one hundred and eight years.

—Miniature prayer-books are coming into fashion once more among those who use such aids to worship. Some of the new ones meas-

ure only two and a half by one and three-fourths inches.

—Forty-five publishing houses in the United States, according to the *New York Times*, issued 3,342 books between Aug. 6 and Dec. 3, 1894. The *Times* claims to have noticed this season more than twice as many books as any one of its competitors.

—Mr. Henry L. Nelson is to take the late George William Curtis's place as editor of *Harper's Weekly*. Since Mr. Curtis's death it has had no regular occupant. Mr. Nelson has been on the *New York World*, is the author of *John Rantoul, Our Unjust Tariff Laws*, etc., and we believe was once a Boston journalist.

—Some of the small publications issued by the large publishing houses in order to make their holiday and other issues known more widely are works of art and beauty almost equal to those which they announce. Such, for instance, are Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co.'s *A Ramble Among the Books* and the J. B. Lippincott Co.'s *Books That Fit the Holiday Season*.

—The Lyceum League of America was started four years ago by the *Youth's Companion* to promote intelligent patriotism. It has grown large and prosperous, and has set up for itself, so to speak, with Hon. Theodore Roosevelt as president. Its organ, the *Lyceum Bulletin*, has become the *New Century*. It is published at 1 Beacon St., Boston, at half a dollar a year. It is of high quality and will do a most useful work.

—Apropos of limited editions it is stated that the recent English fashion of publishing thus the productions of unimportant authors has received a check. Mr. Watson's *Excursions in Criticism*, which sold in London not long ago for more than five dollars a copy, can now be had, fine edition, uncut leaves and all, for thirty-seven cents! Mr. Norman Gale's *A Country Nurse*, which has sold for over ten dollars a copy, now can be had for fifty cents. Absurdities often correct themselves if given time enough.

## BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Ginn & Co. Boston.  
THE FACTORS IN ORGANIC EVOLUTION. By D. S. Jordan. pp. 149. \$1.50.  
D. C. Heath & Co. Boston.  
VICTOR HUGO'S RUY BLAS. Edited by Samuel Garner, Ph. D. pp. 230. 75 cents.  
Macmillan & Co. New York.  
A TRANSLATION OF THE FOUR GOSPELS FROM THE SYRIAC PALMSEST. By Agnes S. Lewis. pp. 239. \$1.50.  
SOURCES OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. By C. E. Stevens, LL. D. pp. 313. \$2.00.  
THE MESSAGE OF MAN. Compiled by Stanton Coit. pp. 323. \$1.75.  
ST. WINIFRED'S. By Archdeacon F. W. Farrar. pp. 435. \$2.00.  
THE DIVERS. By Hume Nisbet. pp. 395. \$1.25.  
Fleming H. Revell Co. New York.  
BEFORE HE IS TWENTY. By Robert J. Burdette and Others. pp. 164. 75 cents.  
POEMS FOR YOUNG PERSONS. Selected by Louisa J. Bruen. pp. 90. 75 cents.  
Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. New York.  
AMERICAN CHARITIES. By Prof. A. G. Warner, Ph. D. pp. 430. \$1.75.  
Frederick H. Hitchcock. New York.  
A HISTORY OF AMHERST COLLEGE. By W. S. Tyler, LL. D. pp. 312. \$1.50.  
Woolfall Publishing Co. New York.  
COMMON ERRORS IN WRITING AND SPEAKING. By E. S. Ellis. pp. 128. 50 cents.  
J. B. Lippincott Co. Philadelphia.  
IN THE GARDEN AND OTHER POEMS. By Emily E. Veeder. pp. 164. \$1.00.  
S. C. Griggs & Co. Chicago.  
SOCIAL GROWTH AND STABILITY. By D. Ostrander. pp. 191. \$1.00.

## PAPER COVERS.

- Ginn & Co. Boston.  
CHOICE READING: FAVORITE CHAPTERS FROM FAVORITE BOOKS.  
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DANTE SOCIETY. pp. 45.  
John Wilson & Son. Cambridge.  
REV. JOHN WHEELER, D. D. By Rev. E. H. Byington, D. D. pp. 20.

## MAGAZINES.

- JANUARY. COSMOPOLITAN.—NORTH AMERICAN.—EDUCATION.—POPULAR ASTRONOMY.—PHILOSOPHICAL REVIEW.—BIBLICAL WORLD.—EDUCATIONAL REVIEW.—BABYHOOD.—NEW ENGLAND KITCHEN.—MUSICAL RECORD.—FORUM.—BOOKBUYER.—GOOD HOUSEKEEPING.—FANSY.—PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND SCIENCE OF HEALTH.—BOOK NEWS.—CHRISTIAN LITERATURE.—KINDERGARTEN NEWS.



## News from the Churches

## PASSING COMMENT.

With the first communion service of the new year, the roll of additions to the churches begins again with good numbers.

We wish that more churches could extend their work for the use of such conveniences as are provided by the church in Adams, Mass.

The work in New York State is well set forth this week. May the line of prosperity run unbroken from the old into the new year.

Is there not in the report of a missionary concert in a Western Massachusetts city a suggestion of one method of increasing contributions? And why could it not be employed in many churches with equally good results?

The success attending the opening of a nursery in an Illinois church for the young children of parents who could not otherwise be present at the morning service is a sufficient recommendation to warrant trying it elsewhere.

It is hard to realize a church starting "without one item of requisites." Such is the condition of several new churches in Washington, where we can imagine that any sort of furnishings would be gratefully received.

Two notable instances of special efforts for reaching men are mentioned this week from Illinois and Lowell, Mass. It is especially gratifying to note the results. The latter case illustrates the power of one man in personal work. Let many others give a stranger an opportunity to accept an invitation to the church service.

## A NEW PARISH PLANT IN ADAMS.

The consecration of the new congregation house recently was a memorable occasion for the church in Adams, Mass., and for the whole community. Erected to bring the church into more vital connection with the people, the new building was a beautiful Christmas gift, an offering of willing workers to the church and to the cause.

The locality is appropriate to the special work, since in this busy valley, factory villages follow one another in close succession, suggesting a string of beads hung on a silver thread, the little river. The church has been closely related to the mills, its membership having always been largely composed of those who were connected with them. General Plunkett, who was one of the founders of the town and was recognized as a leading business man in Berkshire County and indeed in the State, was for forty years the superintendent of the Sunday school, a position now held by his son.

On the ascending ground from which the church looks down upon the street stands the new parsonage nearest to the town, as if to betoken the place of the pastor at the forefront of the new movement. Next beyond is the congregation house, arranged according to modern plans to give such recreation to the people as can be appropriately connected with Christian work. On the right of the door is the parlor, with a coatroom in the rear, and on the left are those indispensable adjuncts of the modern church, the dining-room and kitchen. The Sunday school room is at the end of the hall, with sixteen classrooms, which can be opened to the general assembly-room or closed each by itself. Here, also, is space for an audience of about 700 persons, within sight and hearing of the speaker's desk. Over this room is the gymnasium, so that the two halls occupy the whole height of the building. There is a spacious pastor's study on the second floor, also, and rooms for the King's Daughters, the men's Bible class and for social purposes or a library. In the third story there are two billiard tables, which seem to belong there as naturally as if they had always been associated with the society of Puritan churches. The lockers and baths, in close proximity, suggest that

cleanliness and health are next to, and even a part of, godliness. In the basement there are bowling alleys. About the entire building there is an air of enterprise which seems to promise such further additions as will advance the general work. Nearly \$30,000 have already been spent, and a large annual outlay will be needed in addition to sustain the work.

The external view of the buildings produces a fine impression. The first story, over the stone foundation, is of dark red brick, with trimmings of Longmeadow brownstone; the two upper stories are of wood, and on the sides and corners are bay windows and towers. The buildings have a frontage of about 68 feet and a depth of 108 feet, and joined as they are with the church edifice they testify to their connection with the work of the past. They bear a more modern appearance than the parent edifice, but if they

put on a somewhat more worldly air in architecture it only symbolizes the adaptation of the present Christianity to the people of the age.

Large numbers of people have come to inspect the new arrangements, and there is not the slightest doubt how they regard the new plan. All gave evidence of the interest felt in the work, and of their sense of the opportunities placed in the hands of the workers. Happily the church has not entered upon the work feeling that in providing a building its task is done. It expects to sacrifice time and thought, and it means to use the new house as an instrument whose efficiency depends upon its use. The experiment will be watched with interest by Christians everywhere. If the buildings after a little lose the luster of newness, may they be beautified by holy association and by the blessed memories of glorious achievement.

H. M. T.



PARSONAGE AND PARISH HOUSE AT ADAMS.

## FROM MANY CORNERS OF NEW YORK STATE.

Ten years ago there was but one Congregational church in Syracuse and today five are enjoying prosperity and a promise of indefinite growth. The city, with its 100,000 population, and gaining about 5,000 a year, opens a needy field to all the denominations which are rivaling each other in city missionary work. Not less than 1,200 names are on the list of our churches today, the mother church, Plymouth, having grown steadily with the increase of the younger organizations. Geddes Church, Rev. F. L. Luce, pastor, has come to self-support and will celebrate the event Jan. 20, with addresses by several old friends but chiefly by its foster-father, Dr. C. C. Creegan, who was home missionary superintendent at its formation. Special meetings in November, under Rev. H. S. Jenanyan of Armenia, quickened the spiritual life of the congregation and the new year is full of promise.

The Good Will Church, under the skillful lead of Rev. H. N. Kinney, is a marvel of organized work. A large choral union teaches music and conducts the service of song on Sunday, besides carrying on a course of lectures; twenty-seven women are the pastor's representatives in as many districts and arrange to have at least six calls made by different persons on every new family; Mrs. Kinney has formed and carries on an adult Bible class of sixty-five members; there are ninety children in the Junior Endeavor Society; cottage prayer meetings are sustained each week; children's socials are held; a kindergarten has been added to the Sunday school, and a new organization for young women, corresponding to the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, called the Koumi Club, has sixty-seven names enrolled. Koumi is the Aramaic phrase used by our Lord at the raising of the daughter of Jairus. The club is of a social character and does effectual service in the Sunday school, and of a literary nature, having debates, readings, German study and lectures; it is more evangelistic

than the King's Daughters and gives general invitations to everything carried on. It reaches some who are not attracted by the Endeavor Society nor by other organizations of the church. Goodwill has 320 members, forty-nine of whom were added last year.

The Danforth Church finds itself in a rapidly growing part of the city and no seats can be hired in the well-filled auditorium. Rev. H. A. Manchester is pastor. The Sunday school gained 100 in 1894 and the home department was doubled. A large and growing body of young people are the permanent hope there. Among them, classes are quietly studying missions and the lives of missionaries. The men are organized for various lines of service, conducting the Sunday evening meetings and keeping out saloons from the ward. Plymouth Church has adopted the open seat system, leaving families undisturbed in the familiar sittings and soliciting some pledges from young and old. A larger sum has been pledged than heretofore, but the plan has not been in operation long enough to have been fairly tested. The Christian Workers' Convention left an admirable impression upon the members, and the meetings for weeks have been full of spiritual power. The year bids fair to be one of ingathering. The present membership is 575.

The two churches in Albany are prospering. In the First, Rev. J. B. Thrall, an executive committee of nine persons was formed, early in the autumn, to organize the social life of the congregation. Its weekly paper serves as a Sunday calendar and a greeting from the pastor. A vestibule committee is at work and pew committees, consisting of a gentleman and a lady, distributed throughout the congregation, give a cordial reception to strangers. Systematic visitation is carried on in five districts of the city. A Young Men's Club assists the pastor. The church is "down town" and has to meet all the difficulties that go with that condition, but the

cordial good feeling and willingness to support the pastor are omens of steady advance. Meanwhile, the younger church, Clinton Avenue, is forging ahead under its tireless new leader, Rev. F. A. Strough. A large territory is being canvassed from house to house, the stereopticon comes into play on Sunday nights and there is no lack of congregations. The chapel has been renovated thoroughly and the confession and creed of the Creed Commission have been adopted.

In the extreme westerly part of the State, Buffalo shows an encouraging record of progress, where fifteen years ago Congregationalists had not even a name. There are now six churches which celebrated Forefathers' Day in a loyal manner. Plymouth Church, Dr. F. S. Fitch, has now about 400 members and increased in 1894 in all departments. The daughter, Plymouth Chapel, is now under the care of Rev. A. L. Grein, and a needed enlargement, costing \$1,300, has recently been made to the building. Rev. Lemuel Jones has been doing a helpful evangelistic service in the Western Association, specially in East Evans, where he supplied six weeks and then held a week of daily meetings for harvesting, in which other pastors joined. The old church in North Evans was visited by Mr. Jones, and after ten weeks' supply and a week of fellowship meetings a new life has come to the people. Several weeks have been given to a promising enterprise on the shores of Lake Erie, in Lake View, a summer resort for Buffalo. There will doubtless be a church organization there soon.

Park Church, Elmira, has had Rev. T. K. Beecher for its directing genius for full forty years, and still he maintains his old-time vigor in the pulpit. The church is unique, and was institutional a generation before that clumsy word was coined. Its pastorate is novel. Rev. and Mrs. S. E. Eastman, the latter being an ordained minister, hold joint sway, with Rev. T. K. Beecher as adviser and helper. Mrs. Eastman's sermons are welcomed by the people, and Mr. Eastman, whose infirm health prevents his attempting full work, is among the strongest preachers in the State. Rev. and Mrs. Beecher have by no means retired from their share in the varied work which they have built up in the past. The Endeavorers gave a dinner on Christmas to 200 of the poorest children of the city, black and white, Jew and Gentile. The Sunday school brought seven wagon-loads of goods, which were distributed at the same time. Dr. W. E. Griffith at Ithaca preaches to overflowing audiences on Sunday evenings, the university sending down a large contingent. He is now discussing in nineteenth century language the foundation doctrines of Christianity. The church is gaining in all its branches.

The fourth year of Rev. W. H. Scudder's pastorate in Norwich has just ended and, in spite of the hard times and an outlay on the building, there is no deficit in the treasury. A men's club is well sustained. For three years the church has supported a missionary at Jaffna College. The First Church, Binghamton, Rev. W. B. Thorp, also supports a missionary in India, Rev. W. M. Zumbro, whom the church assisted in ordaining last summer. The free seat system is a proved success, as it is also in Cortland, where sixty-two members have been added during the past year. Rev. W. H. Pound is pastor. The men there are busy and maintain the Sunday night service with vigor, besides helping in the general upbuilding. A men's club gives a greeting in Lockport, also, where Rev. J. W. Bailey is pastor.

Individual communion cups have been adopted, and the deacons and deaconesses were recently ordained by a solemn and impressive service. The Junior Endeavorers have placed a beautiful marble reading desk where the old pulpit stood. Under the local ministers' association a religious conference will be held there at the end of this month,

followed by union services. The pastors will do the work of preaching and leading. South Church, Rochester, where Dr. H. C. Riggs is the beloved and efficient pastor, is rejoicing over a fine large lecture-room recently added. In Pulaski, in the past two years, the church, under Rev. A. S. Emmons, has paid a debt of \$1,600, repaired its property, taken regular benevolent collections, which had not been done of late, and added over forty to the membership. Somewhat divided at the beginning of the present pastorate, it is now exceedingly harmonious. In Canandaigua is one of the strongest churches in the State, enjoying a good ministry under Rev. C. H. Dickinson, who recently began auspiciously.

Among some wholesome results of the new State constitution is the offer for sale of a great driving park in Syracuse where betting was carried on extensively. Two prize fighters have been killed here within two years, the last on the stage of one of our chief theaters. Now a city ordinance has been passed forbidding sparring exhibitions. To forestall the liquor dealers in their plan to legalize the open saloon on Sundays, the ministers of the State will preach upon the subject during this month and are preparing to appear with representatives from their congregations at the hearing in Albany. E. N. P.

#### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

##### Bangor.

The second term began Jan. 8. One additional student has entered the junior class from Yale Divinity School, making the whole number fifty-nine.

—The Week of Prayer was observed two evenings by half-hour meetings, attended by faculty and students in place of the usual chapel exercises. During the vacation the dozen or more students who remained at the seminary gave an enjoyable "Christmas remnant" reception to their friends in the city, under the supervision of Professor and Mrs. Beckwith.

##### Andover.

Dr. McKenzie began his lectures last week, and a large and appreciative audience was present. His subject is *The Minister as a Preacher*. His work will be supplemented by practical drill in the making of sermons. Dr. McKenzie has announced to his people that he has no intention of accepting his appointment to the Bartlet professorship. During the vacation the reading-room was renovated. New desks, lamps, chairs and floor were put in.—Prof. E. C. Smyth has given out these subjects for scholarship essays in the department of church history: *The Influence of the Apostle John as Reflected in the Literature of the Second Century*, *The Social and Political Influence of the Church in the Breaking up of the Roman Empire*, *Thomas Aquinas's Doctrine of God*, *The Roman Catholic Doctrine of Salvation*, *Jonathan Edwards's Doctrine of the Spiritual Life*, *The History of New England Unitarianism*.

##### Hartford.

The first two of the Carew lectures were given, Jan. 8 and 9, by Rev. C. C. Hall, D. D., on *The Power of a Qualified Ministry and Qualifications Physical and Intellectual*. Those are divisions of his general subject, *Qualifications for Ministerial Power*.—For general exercises Professors Perry, Mead and Hartnaff recently conducted a faculty conference upon *Self-Love*, speaking of the minister's care for himself physically and intellectually, and of his self-respect in general.

##### Yale.

Through the kind efforts of the women of the faculty, the Lowell Mason Room, so long used only for storing the Lowell Mason library of church music, has been furnished as a social hall, for use certain hours each day by the students. On the occasion of its formal opening, Jan. 7, Prof. and Mrs. G. E. Day gave a pleasant reception.—At the first meeting of the Comparative Religion Club, recently organized, Mr. Katayama of the senior class read a paper on *The Religions of Japan*. At another meeting Mr. Faduma of the graduate class spoke on *The Religious Belief of the Yoruba People in West Africa*.—At the Semitic Club, Jan. 11, Dr. Creelman read a thesis on *The Problem of Well-Being and Suffering in the Old Testament*.

##### Oberlin.

One of the new features of the second semester is the course of lectures on *Christian Sociology* by Mr. Z. S. Holbrook of Chicago, sociological editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. The course is taken by a large number of theological and college students.

The new plan for practical work goes into effect at this time. The town and surrounding country school districts are divided into sections, each of which is put under the care of two students who visit and hold preaching or prayer services. The students thus engaged meet once a month as a Practical Theology Club to discuss questions connected with the work.

#### NEW ENGLAND.

##### Massachusetts.

CHelsea.—First. After supplying the pulpit a few times, Rev. R. C. Houghton, D. D., Methodist, of Canisteo, N. Y., has been engaged for three months. He will enter upon his work at once.

MALDEN.—Maplewood. Meetings were held five nights during the Week of Prayer, the Baptist and Methodist churches joining. An increasing attendance and a deepening interest, with several conversions, characterized the meetings. Last Sunday morning it was voted unanimously to continue meetings two weeks.

CONCORD.—First received forty-six new members last year, thirty-seven by confession, and lost, by death and dismission, six. Benevolent contributions amounted to \$2,070. The Sunday school has 400 members.

LOWELL.—Pawtucket. This oldest of churches in the city reports a prosperous year under the energetic lead of its pastor, Rev. W. D. Leland. Eleven new members have been received. The average attendance at the Sunday school is thirty-seven more than a year ago. The church contributions of the year are \$2,799, while the fund for a new building has been increased to \$13,335.—Ellot. A meeting to express the sympathy felt for the persecuted Armenians drew a crowded house last Sunday evening. Governor Greenhalge was one of the speakers.

—Jonn Street. The spirit of the recent religious interest has moved one man to try to reach the unchurched. As a result of nearly 200 personal invitations given to non-church-goers in the mills and elsewhere, 150 of this class attended the service last Sunday morning, among whom were twenty-two tramps from the station houses.

FITCHBURG.—Rollstone. During the year forty-five new members have been received, more than half on confession. The home expenses were \$5,406, including improvements on the chapel. The benevolences were \$2,063. The membership is 549.

NORTH ATTLEBORO FALLS.—Central. The year closed with all the departments prosperous. At Christmas Mr. J. F. Sturdy presented the church with a new piano, and the pastor, Rev. J. H. McLaren, was given a comfortable reclining chair and other gifts.

WORCESTER.—Belmont closes the year with a showing of over \$2,000 raised, covering all expenses. Half of this amount came in weekly offerings.

PAXTON.—The church has been much revived of late in all its branches under the lead of its pastor, Rev. L. E. Perry. The annual meeting, the first since the church was incorporated, was well attended.

NORTH BROOKFIELD.—A revival has been in progress led by Evangelist T. H. Osborn. More than forty persons have expressed their desire to lead different lives and a few of them have joined the churches. The town has been districted and canvassed and many cottage prayer meetings are held.

WARE.—East. The additions the past year were twenty-one in number, making the total membership 534. The benevolences have been \$3,597, well distributed. Rev. A. B. Bassett is pastor.

WARREN.—The special religious interest started by a revivalist continues unabated. Thirty-five new members were added recently, among whom there is strong material. The midweek prayer meetings average over 150 in attendance. After meetings are held Sunday evenings, and every week there are new professions. The whole church is consecrated and special interest is showing itself among the young men. Rev. H. G. Hale is pastor.

CHARLTON.—Quite a work has been accomplished in one of the districts by a lady school teacher. She has gathered a large Sunday school of eighty members, and, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Judson Spencer, and members of the C. E. Society, has succeeded in awakening a strong interest.

SPRINGFIELD.—Park. The council called, Jan. 11, to investigate the difficulties connected with Rev. W. H. Dexter's resignation adjourned until Jan. 18, when the committees and the pastor have been requested to present their statements.

NORTHAMPTON.—Edwards keeps up the old New England custom of the monthly concert, including the collection. At the meeting of Jan. 11 the Congregational Benevolent Societies, Their Work and



Present Needs, was the subject. It has been customary for the younger people to present reports, but this time several of the societies were represented by prominent members of the church, while one gave a general summary. The result was an interesting meeting and a collection three times as large as usual. One hundred and fifty additional copies of *Laudes Domini* have recently been placed in the pews through the generosity of the young people and of Smith College ladies.

**WHATELEY.**—At the roll-call, Jan. 3, there were 103 responses. The entire membership was reported as 152 and the benevolences for the year were about \$250. The three oldest members have died at advanced ages. One of them had been a member for sixty-eight years.

**SHELBURNE.**—During Rev. Austin Dodge's three years' pastorate, previous to his resignation, forty new members have been received and several working societies organized. Extended improvements have also been accomplished in the meeting house, including the addition of stained glass windows, new carpets and circular pews and redecorating the interior. The pastor has been asked to withdraw his resignation.

**NORTH ADAMS.**—The year closes with an enrollment of 666 resident members and forty-two non-residents. The total benevolences were \$1,436.

#### Maine.

**NEW GLOUCESTER.**—The review of the past year is encouraging. Three Sunday schools, four prayer meetings and a Bible reading are maintained in the parish, and the pastor, Rev. H. G. Mank, preaches as he is able in Upper and West Gloucester. The church has met with great affliction in the death of Deacon A. C. Chandler, long active in all departments.

**BANGOR.**—*Hammond Street.* The sixty-first annual reports were given Dec. 10. After the brief speeches the large company joined hands in a circle and united in renewing their covenant. It was a tender and helpful occasion. The membership is 400; the total benevolences \$2,525, an increase under the system of weekly offerings.

**UNION.**—The work is now at an interesting and critical point. After careful and earnest preparation by prayer and planning for months, a series of special gospel services has been started to continue every night under the lead of the pastor, Rev. H. J. Wells. The signs are promising. Recently three new members united with the church. At an out-station, also, a harvest is being gathered, the new converts being persons of middle life and of influence. Rev. L. D. Evans has given assistance in the work.

**TEMPLE.**—Special meetings conducted by the Andover Band have been held, at which pastors from neighboring churches have assisted. Music was made a special feature.

The church in Boothbay has requested Rev. M. O. Patton to reconsider his resignation and continue in his pastorate. The pulpit in Bar Harbor will be supplied during January by Rev. Richard Owen, formerly of Cherryfield.

#### New Hampshire.

**ANTRIM.**—*First.* Prosperity has marked the year's work under the lead of Rev. A. T. Ferguson. Twenty-three persons have united with the church in nine months, and no special meetings have been held. The new year begins with hope and without financial troubles.

**AUBURN.**—During the two months' pastorate of Rev. W. B. Tappan, the congregations have more than doubled and fourteen persons, ten on confession, have been received. Special meetings have been held in Chester, four miles away, and a series is in progress here.

**CONCORD.**—*South.* During the past year thirty-eight new members have been added, twenty-eight on confession, a net gain of seventeen, making the total membership 450. Benevolent contributions have been \$2,741, of which \$169 came from the Sunday school and \$861 from the various societies. At the roll-call nearly 200 members were present, among them Mrs. Joseph Grover, aged ninety-four.

#### Vermont.

**WATERBURY.**—The annual gathering was large, and encouraging reports were enjoyed. The membership is the largest in the history of the church, the additions last year being many, and benevolences were larger than for sixteen years. The attendance at prayer meetings has increased also. All bills are paid and a balance is left.

**RUTLAND.**—Twenty-eight new members were received Jan. 6, and of the twenty-three on confession six were heads of families.

About six months ago the C. E. societies of Rutland County united in the support of two workers

from the Moody Training School, Miss Chapin and Miss Mayo. They began work in South Wallingford and a number of conversions resulted, after which other places in the county were visited. Their work and that of the Sunday school organizers, Mr. and Mrs. Kinney, were simultaneous and brought forth good fruit. Three months ago Miss Mayo returned to the training school, Miss Chapin continuing alone. Last month she went to the Mill Village district in Rutland, where the field had been prepared by an earnest C. E. Society. Her three weeks' work resulted in about thirty hopeful conversions. Those in the entire county who have joined the churches during six months number seventy-three and a larger number have decided for Christ.

#### Connecticut.

**GOSHEN.**—During the past year the addition of memorial windows, pipe organ, new carpets, new furnishing and other repairs have cost over \$6,250, all paid, with little falling off in benevolent contributions. The year of generous giving closed with the presentation of a purse of \$102 to the pastor, Rev. A. G. Hibbard, enabling him to take a much needed rest at Danville, N. Y.

**WEST WINSTED.**—*Second.* Annual reports show that the church is out of debt, and in addition to the regular expenses a debt of \$3,000 has been paid. The benevolences were nearly \$300 more than for the previous year. Twenty-six persons have been added to the membership, twenty-one of whom came on confession. Rev. J. S. Voorhees is pastor.

**EAST WINDSOR.**—*First.* There were ninety-three responses to the annual roll-call. Gains in church attendance and benevolent offerings were reported, the latter being due to a system of monthly pledges which has been adopted recently.

**DANBURY.**—*Second.* The annual reports show an increase of sixty-four names in the membership and of \$700 in expenditures. A special effort is being made to secure the return of disinterested members and the transfer of letters by absent members.

**WOODBURY.**—*First* has completed a chapel at a cost of \$2,700, toward which Mrs. G. B. Lewis gave \$2,000. The building is supplied with all the modern improvements.

**TORRINGTON.**—*Third.* The past year has resulted in a net gain of ten in the membership, making the total 424. The Sunday school has 420 members, a gain of forty.

**EAST HARTFORD.**—*First.* The income of the past year was \$1,073. The gain in membership is sixteen, making a total of 296.

**NEW HAVEN.**—*Redeemer.* Rev. W. L. Phillips, D. D., reports a membership of 532, a net gain of four. The benevolences amounted to \$20,178 last year, of which \$17,500, from the late Hiram Camp, is divided between Mr. Moody's school in Northfield, Mass., and the City Missionary Society. Welcome Hall Mission is maintained at an annual expense of about \$3,000. The mission lacks the help of Miss Remington, who went three months ago to a similar work in Buffalo. All branches are maintained while search is being made for a successor in the settlement work. —*Humphrey Street.* The annual report shows a membership of 448, a net increase of thirty-three, of whom twenty-two came from the Sunday school. The total additions were forty-one, thirty on confession. The benevolences were \$1,056. The average attendance at the Sunday school was 394 and the Boys' Brigade enrolls sixty members. Rev. F. R. Luckey is pastor. —*United.* The Young Men's Sunday Evening Club has arranged discussions on University Settlement Work by Mr. E. C. Moss and Miss Bradford; The Norwegian System, by Rev. P. S. Moxom, D. D.; and Local Municipal Matters, by Mr. Morris Tyler and Rev. Newman Smyth, D. D.

**WALLINGFORD.**—A temperance campaign was started last week under the direction of Mr. T. E. Murphy. Many persons signed the pledge and the temperance spirit was warmed into a new life.

**SOUTHINGTON.**—A crusade has been inaugurated against Sunday business of every kind. Barber shops and Sunday papers come under the censure.

#### THE SOUTH.

##### Maryland.

**BALTIMORE.**—*First.* A new mission has been started in the northwest section. Its attendants from the German Evangelical church naturally become Congregationalists when using the English language. —Rev. Richard Harcourt, a prominent Methodist pastor of the city, is to become a Congregationalist.

#### THE INTERIOR.

##### Ohio.

**HUDSON.**—The work moves forward under the new pastor, Rev. C. H. Small and a Men's League, recently organized. A new bi-monthly paper, the

*Messenger*, has just been launched. The Junior Endeavor Society, organized two months ago, has doubled its membership. Mr. Small is delivering a course of practical sermons on The Ten Commandments.

**BURTON.**—The annual meeting was the most spiritual ever held here. In the last year twenty-one persons were received to membership, eleven on confession. The home expenses were \$2,000. The present membership of 337 is the largest in the history of the church, which is facing the future with an increasing spirit of faithfulness.

#### Illinois.

**WEST PULLMAN.**—The total number of new members since last April is 101. No special services have been held, but an evangelistic effort is made each Sunday evening with good results. A men's meeting is also held each Sunday afternoon with an average attendance of about 125. Many men are thus being reached and over half the congregations are composed of men.

**ROCKFORD.**—*First*, which for nearly seven years has been under the pastoral care of Rev. W. W. Leete, finishes the year with all bills paid. Its home expenses for the year having been \$5,543 and its benevolences \$2,368. The membership is 419, the Sunday school enrollment 408 and the average attendance at the evening services 546. The hard times has not diminished the giving. In the letter of greeting from the pastor to his parishioners is inclosed a copy of the little booklet on The Art of Hearing, published lately by *The Congregationalist*.

**CHICAGO.**—*Duncan Avenue.* Seventy-six new members, thirty-six on confession, were received last year. The Sunday school enrolls 250 members, with an average attendance of 181. A branch school, started in November, has a membership of 125. The Endeavor Societies, senior and junior together, number over 150. Rev. G. H. Grannis is pastor.

**GODFREY.**—At the annual meeting at the parsonage a good attendance testified to the unity of feeling. No debt now remains. Rev. O. C. Dickerson has been pastor nearly eight years.

**ELGIN.**—*First* reports a year of marked prosperity with thirty additions. Nearly \$9,000 have been raised for home expenses, and benevolences have been well sustained. The various departments have been carried on with exceptional efficiency. The Young Men's League, now in its second year, is helpful, not only in the evening service, but in interesting the men of the congregation in the life of the church. The nursery, which is open at the hour of the morning service for children from two to five years of age, has an average attendance of thirty.

#### Indiana.

**ROSS.**—Formerly independent, this church, a few years ago becoming Congregational and since yoked with that in Hobart under the care of a single pastor, has recently enjoyed a much needed revival. The element which had formerly opposed the joint pastorate and had been an occasion of division in the community is now brought into harmony. For several weeks Mr. E. W. Murray has been laboring as an evangelist at Ross, and fifty-five conversions were reported. The church is the only organization in the village, and has a good brick edifice and small parsonage.

**EAST CHICAGO.**—Evangelist J. R. Smith is assisting Rev. F. E. Bigelow in a series of revival meetings. The church has prospered during the past year. The building debt has been paid and the first payment has been made on the loan from the C. C. B. S.

**FREMONT.**—Under the care of Rev. C. E. Grove the past year has been one of profit. The meeting house has been repaired and twenty-five new members have been added, seventeen on confession. Mr. Grove feels encouraged in the work and will continue another year. He received a Christmas present of valuable books from friends in Indianapolis.

**MARION.**—The church enjoys growing prosperity, and the Sunday school numbers about 100. A successful series of meetings recently held by the pastor, Rev. Levi White, resulted in great good and eight additions. A parsonage will be erected this season on a lot near the meeting house.

**ANDERSON.**—The edifice is under way with the walls up, though unexpected delays on the part of contractors have hindered its completion. The women's society raised \$650 for the building last year, and about \$3,000 have been subscribed by the prominent citizens outside of the church. Rev. Dr. A. H. Ball and wife, who are giving their labors to this enterprise, are highly esteemed in the city by people of all classes and denominations, and the young church is justly considered as being a credit to the city and a promising organization.

## Michigan.

**GRAND RAPIDS.**—Park and South are using *The Congregationalist* Eventide Services with a marked increase of the congregations.

**LAKE ODESSA.**—The church is prospering under the pastorate of Rev. J. A. Selbert. A new bell hangs in the tower and the finances are in good condition.

**CEDAR SPRINGS.**—The annual reports were all of an encouraging nature, the financial condition being better than ever. A larger amount has been raised for benevolences than in any previous year. At a reception in the parsonage, the Ladies' Aid Society gave the pastor, Rev. O. B. Thurston, and his wife a handsome upholstered rocker and an oak center table, besides other gifts.

**BEDFORD.**—The new house of worship was dedicated recently, with the sermon by Rev. J. P. Sanderson. The cost was \$3,000, of which \$1,000 was raised on the day of dedication through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. J. W. Arney.

**CHEBANING.**—During special meetings, which have continued for five weeks, Rev. G. W. Riggs has been assisted by Rev. Messrs. J. E. Arney and F. W. Bush. The church has received a decided uplift and there has been a good number of conversions.

**CHESTER STATION.**—As a partial result of special meetings held by Rev. Robert Adams, sixteen persons united with the church in December. The church is greatly awakened.

The church in Grandville is growing steadily under Rev. A. L. Griswold. At Fisher's Station the large congregations necessitate an enlarged building.

## Wisconsin.

**MILWAUKEE.**—Plymouth has adopted the individual communion cup. The new plan was tried for the first time at the January communion, to the satisfaction of all. Grand Avenue has used the small cups once as an experiment and is considering the question of their adoption.

## THE WEST.

## Missouri.

**ST. LOUIS.**—Aubert Place has put in the foundation for its new edifice. On a recent night the frame chapel in which it has been worshipping was totally destroyed by fire. It was insured for \$2,000.

**LEBANON.**—The record of the past year is good: fifty-two new members received and \$205 given for benevolence. The Junior Endeavor Society has presented the church with a communion set costing \$40.

**SPRINGFIELD.**—First. The year's reports show progress in all departments, with total additions of forty-seven and a present enrollment of 415. More than two-thirds of the resident membership has been received during the present pastorate. A committee on a new meeting house has been appointed.

## Iowa.

**LYONS.**—Rev. C. W. Wilson closed his work Dec. 30. A united farewell service of the churches of the city was held at which the several pastors gave short addresses. During the two years' pastorate over sixty persons have been added to the membership and about \$3,000 expended on the edifice. The work has been strengthened by the organization of a Men's Sunday Evening Club. Mr. Wilson is now at work in his new field in Ogdensburg, N. Y.

**GRINNELL.**—The benevolences of this church of 910 members were \$3,246 last year, of which the American Board received \$1,313, and the total expenditures \$9,706, a large part of which was for the building of galleries and other improvements at a cost of \$3,073.

**GALT.**—When Rev. S. A. Martin began his pastorate four years ago he had for his parish only this village. Later he reached out to Rowen and Wall Lake, where churches were organized in due time. In four years three meeting houses and a parsonage have been built, and the membership increased from about twenty-five to nearly 225. Owing to special meetings lasting seventeen weeks, there have been over seventy additions during the past six months, thirty-one in Rowen.

**OSKALOOSA.**—The year closes with a balance in the treasury, after an old debt of \$2,500 has been paid and a parsonage purchased, making the necessary amount of money raised nearly \$6,000. Twenty-two new members were received last year.

**PARKERSBURG.**—After twenty-five years of aid by the H. M. S. to the amount of \$4,800, this church has come to self-support. Rev. W. B. Sanford is pastor. The lecture and audience rooms are needed for morning and evening congregations almost every Sunday.

**DES MOINES.**—North Park. At the tenth anni-

versary a memorial service was held in remembrance of the seven members who have died. At a fellowship meeting, Rev. Benjamin St. John, who has been with the church from its beginning, gave a historical address. Greetings were received from the other churches of the city, and through Secretary Douglass from the 322 churches of the State. Of the present membership of 200, twenty-eight were added last year. The benevolences of the year were \$280 and the total expenditures \$2,508. *Pilgrim.* The church, Rev. Clinton Douglass, pastor, has assumed self support. The home missionary grants during the eleven years of its history have amounted to \$3,800. Last year twenty-eight persons were added to the membership and about \$1,800 raised for all purposes.

**DUNLAP.**—An addition, to be used as a parlor, has been made to the edifice, seating about 100 people and so constructed as to be an extension to the audience-room.

The church in Belle Plaine has sent four barrels of clothing and food to Nebraska. The benevolences of the church in McGregor last year were \$1,085.

## Minnesota.

**FARIBAULT.**—The benevolences last year were \$1,067—nearly \$300 larger than in 1893. Thirty-three persons, twelve on confession, were received since the coming of the present pastor, Rev. G. S. Ricker, in May, making the total enrollment 350. The women's society added over \$100 to the new chapel fund and raised altogether more than \$700. The two Endeavor Societies secured over \$130 for benevolence. The Young Men's Club is a vigorous organization and is henceforth to take entire charge of the evening services. The church has chosen three women on its board of deacons. The pastor received a Christmas offering of nearly \$200 to defray moving expenses.

**GRACEVILLE.**—Nineteen additions have been received during the year. The benevolences amounted to \$80 and the expenses to \$1,200. Much of the present success is due to Rev. H. A. Cotton.

**ELK RIVER.**—Union. This church embraces several denominations, has two branches in the country and has exerted an excellent influence in the community. Of eighteen recent new members, many came from Baptist families. The work of Evangelist D. M. Hartsough resulted in many conversions. Rev. David Henderson is pastor.

**NEW ULM.**—A good illustration of home missionary progress is shown in this church. Founded in the midst of a hostile and skeptical community and receiving large aid from the H. M. S. at first, it has reached self-support, enjoyed a revival which moved the whole community and brought many persons into the church. It has caused the public schools to adapt themselves to modern ideas, secured a better observance of Sunday and promoted temperance. The pastor is Rev. J. P. Campbell.

## Kansas.

**LAWRENCE.**—The churches observed the Week of Prayer in union meetings in the First Presbyterian Church. The gatherings were large and a deep spiritual interest was manifest, attended by hopeful results. Several of the churches are enjoying revivals.

**SOUTH BEND.**—Rev. L. C. Schnacke conducted a series of meetings recently which resulted in twenty hopeful conversions, and a church was organized Dec. 20.

## Nebraska.

**PALISADE.**—About two years ago, Rev. William Woolman, who had left the pastorate of this church to go into politics, sued the church officers for damages because of charges which they presented against him. An account of the case was given in our columns. The local court gave a verdict in his favor of \$300. The superior court, to which appeal was taken, has reversed that decision, holding in substance that the charges, formulated according to the custom of the church and presented in accordance with such usage, were privileged. Such a decision was the only one to be reasonably expected.

## Oklahoma.

**INDEPENDENCE.**—First was recognized and the new building dedicated Dec. 9. The church reported no indebtedness and a small surplus in the treasury. Supt. J. H. Parker preached the dedicatory sermon. Besides Congregationalists, the church enrollment includes Methodists, Presbyterians, Disciples and members of the Church of God and of the Evangelical Church, making a total of nineteen. The women have collected about \$40 for an organ. The building of the meeting house was made possible by a grant from the C. C. B. S. It stands about sixty-five miles from the railroad.

## Montana.

**MISSOULA.**—After the roll-call meeting, which had a varied program, this young church starts on the

new year in good cheer, having added sixteen new members last year. Rev. O. C. Clark received a comfortable easy-chair from his congregation.

## PACIFIC COAST.

## Washington.

**EDISON.**—In addition to the regular work in Marysville, Rev. Richard Bushell also supplies monthly at this point, forty-seven miles from his home, holding continuous services for several days, including one Sunday. The church was organized in 1889 with four members. After two visits only, three men and eight women have joined the church on confession. At the home church also three new members have been received. This pastor is desirous of receiving some second-hand gospel hymn-books.

**TOLT.**—This newly organized church has just closed a profitable series of special services, in which the pastor, Rev. George Kindred, was assisted by Rev. G. H. Lee and Rev. Horatio Alling. After years of neglect the people of this valley are being thoroughly roused to the vital import of the church and Sunday school and are responding nobly. Congregations are large, additions are numerous, and the outlook is promising for a strong work.

## WEEKLY REGISTER.

## Calls.

**BORTON,** Carl D., Pittsford, Mich., to Harrison.  
**BRADLEY,** Nelson S., Mitchell, S. D., to Hawarden, Io.  
**BUTCHER,** Wm. R., Galesburg, Ill., to Chanderville, Ia.  
**CHASE,** Jas. B., Toledo, Io., to Correctionville.  
**DICKERMAN,** Josiah P., Amboy, Ill., to Pewaukee, Wis.  
**DONNELL,** Albert, Johnson, Vt., to Wellfleet, Mass.  
**EASTMAN,** Edw. P., Brownfield, Me., to Danbury, N. H.  
**FISHER,** Herman P., formerly of Ortonville, Minn., to Detroit city.  
**GALLAGHER,** Geo. W., withdraws acceptance of call to Plymouth Ch., Fargo, N. D., to remain in Tacoma, Wn.  
**GEKKIE,** Wm. A., formerly of Pewaukee, Wis., to Clintonville. Accepts.  
**GRANNIS,** Geo. H., to permanent pastorate of Duncan Ave. Ch., Chicago, Ill. Accepts.  
**HARDING,** W. F. (Neth.), Ganges, Mich., to Second Ch., Terre Haute, Ind. Accepts.  
**HOLP,** P. E., Waseca, Minn., to Rogers Park, Chicago, Ill. Accepts.  
**JENNEY,** E. Winthrop, Boscobel, Wis., to Chamberlain, S. D. Accepts.  
**JONES,** Trevor C., Maybce, Mich., to Pittsford. Accepts and has begun work.  
**KING,** Walter B., Breckenridge, Mich., to Highland Station and Hartland. Accepts, and has begun work.  
**LADD,** Wm. B., Ontario, Ill., to Lyndon. Accepts.  
**LILLIE,** Isaac B., Cannon, Mich., to Alamo. Accepts.  
**LONG,** Harry B., Bloomington, Ill., to First Church, Springfield. Accepts.  
**MCOWAN,** H. S., recently business manager of *The Kingdom*, to St. Cloud, Minn.  
**PAUL,** Benj. F., Detroit, Minn., to Lambertson. Accepts.  
**POLEY,** L. Eugene, Clapoma, Kan., to Elma.  
**PRESTON,** Riley L. D., Whitehall, Mich., to Cannon and Cannonsburg. Accepts.  
**SANDERS,** Clarendon M., to remain as permanent pastor in Marselles, Ill.  
**SHEPARD,** Herman T., formerly of Black Diamond Wn., accepts call to Plymouth Ch., Butte, Mont.  
**SMITH,** Chas. H., Hartford, Ct., to Plymouth.  
**THYGESEN,** Hanson E., Orleans, Mass., to Chesterfield. Accepts.  
**UPDYKE,** Stephen G., Glencoe, Minn., accepts call to Waseca.

## Resignations.

**ARTHUR,** Chas. M., Bremen, Ind.  
**BIRNIE,** Douglas F., Allston, Mass., to take effect Feb. 7. He accepts call to Central Union Ch., Honolulu, S. I.  
**BRAY,** Wm. L., Ashland, Wis.  
**BROOKS,** Wm. E., Muscatine, Io.  
**CHILDS,** Lucas S., Mt. Hope and Pleasant Ridge, Okl.  
**CRONK,** Jere C., Millard Ave. Ch., Chicago, Ill.  
**DAWSON,** Wm. E., Shabbona, Ill.  
**DODGE,** Austin, Shelburne, Mass.  
**FOSTER,** Festus, Enid, Okl.  
**HOLMA,** Dav. A., Big Prairie, Mich., to accept call to Crystal.  
**JOHNSTON,** Jno. B., Malta, Ill., withdraws resignation.  
**KERNS,** Herbert A., Genoa Junction, Wis., and Richmond, Ill., to accept call to become field secretary of Benson College, Mich.  
**MCCORD,** Archibald, Sumfield, Ct., to take effect April 1.  
**REDLON,** Amos, Allens Mills, Me.  
**RICHARDSON,** Henry M., Spearfish, S. D., to take effect April 1.  
**SMITH,** Dan E., Sabula, Io.  
**WHITECLAW,** Jas. D., Jamestown, N. D., to take effect April 1.

## Churches Organized.

**SOUTH BEND,** Kan., Dec. 20.  
**ST. PAUL,** Minn., Milton Chapel, rec. Jan. 3. Ten members.  
**TOLT,** Wn., Jan. 4. Twenty-six members.

## Miscellaneous.

**DOUGLASS,** H. Paul, Manson, Io., received from some of his parishioners a Christmas gift of a gold watch.  
**FAIRBANKS,** Francis J., Royalston, Mass., received from his parishioners a New Year's gift of a purse of money.  
**FRENCH,** H. H., Malden, Mass., is recovering from his recent illness, and hopes soon to take up his pastoral duties.  
**HACK,** Rollin T., Portland, Me., was pleasantly received at a large gathering of the church, Jan. 3.  
**HALL,** E. Edwin, New Haven, Ct., is reported ill, as the result of a severe paralytic shock.  
**HERICK,** S. E., and wife, Mt. Vernon Ch., Boston, Mass., were greeted at a New Year's reception by a large number of parishioners.  
**HOLMES,** H. M., Ayer, Mass., has invented and patented a dinner pail which provides a warm meal to out-of-door laborers.  
**LEAVITT,** George R., who has spent several months in Europe, returned to this country Dec. 28, and is spending some time at Cambridge. He will join *The Congregationalist's* Oriental Tour.  
**REID,** Dav. C., and wife, Leicester, Mass., were warmly welcomed by a large number of his parishioners at a reception recently.  
**THOMAS,** Lewis A., Auburn, Me., has recovered from the results of his accident, and is able to attend to his work at home and in Minot also, where he preaches.  
**TOWNE,** Salem D., and wife, Oldtown, Me., were given a farewell reception at the close of his pastorate. He will engage in evangelistic work.



WILLIAMS, Wolcott B., Charlotte, Mich., while on his way to church, Dec. 30, fell and broke his knee cap, an injury which will confine him for some time.

#### ADDITIONS TO THE CHURCHES.

Conf. Tot.	Conf. Tot.
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>	<b>New Duluth, 9 9</b>
Goshen, — 6	St. Paul, Milton — 10
Lebanon, 3 4	Chapel, — 7
Seymour, 5 5	Waterville, — 12
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>	<b>MISSOURI.</b>
Chicago, Covenant, — 5	Springfield, Central, 1 4
Duncan Ave., 6 12	First, — 4
First, — 2	St. Louis, Aubert Place, 2 4
Lakeview, — 10	Central, — 11
Lincoln Park, 5 8	Compton Hill, — 16
Mayflower, 8 14	Hope, — 3
New England, 2 5	Hyde Park, — 3
North, 14 28	Pilgrim, — 12
South, 5 13	Redeemer, — 22
Union Park, 21 27	Union, — 18
Oakley Branch, 7 7	Thayer, — 8
University, 3 10	<b>NEBRASKA.</b>
Warren Ave., 1 6	Alma, — 7
Waveland Ave., 13 20	Grand Island, — 10
Forest Grove, 3 6	Omaha, Cherry Hill, 14 15
Hinsdale, — 5	Plymouth, — 5
Kirkland, 80 89	Saratoga, — 13
Lombard, — 5	Spencer, — 11
Maywood, 7 11	Glysses, — 2
Perry, — 6	Urbana, — 6
West Pullman, 11 21	<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>
Wilmette, — 5	Antrim, — 12
<b>IOWA.</b>	Auburn, — 12
Allison, 7 7	Concord, Memorial, — 4
Bear Grove, 6 6	Farmington, — 4
Belle Plaine, 3 7	Lancaster, — 13
Creco, — 5	Plymouth, — 2
Des Moines, Plymouth, 4 12	<b>NEW YORK.</b>
Farmhamville, 13 13	Brooklyn, Rochester, — 8
Fayette, 9 18	Ave., — 4
Grinnell, — 10	Prohibition Park, — 6
Lyons, 3 4	Syracuse, Good Will, 3 6
McGregor, 18 21	West Winfield, 5 5
Moville, 17 17	<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>
Parkersburg, — 10	Lowell, — 21
Rockford, 5 5	Raleigh, — 9
Rowen, — 31	<b>OHIO.</b>
Salem, — 1	Chagrin Falls, 22 25
Shell Rock, — 23	Cincinnati, Vine St., 2 5
Sioux City, Mayflower, 12 17	Walnut Hills, — 2
<b>MAINE.</b>	Oberlin, First, — 15
Bangor, Central, 4 6	Rootstown, — 4
Hammond St., 2 4	South Newbury, 10 10
Boothbay Harbor, 3 5	Toledo, Second, 8 12
Bristol, — 5	<b>OKLAHOMA.</b>
Deering, Woodford, 5 7	Freewater, — 14
Kennebunk, — 4	Mt. Pisgah, 6 6
Machias, 5 8	<b>OREGON.</b>
Thomaston, 3 3	Hood River, River-side, — 9
Union, 3 3	Salem, — 4
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>	<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>
Amherst, Second, 10 10	Johnstown, — 6
Concord, 4 4	Ridgway, First, 15 15
Easton, 4 4	<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>
Fall River, Central, 3 3	Erwin, — 20
Franklin, 2 6	Mazeppa, — 8
Haverhill, Union, — 3	Pleasant Valley, 5 6
Littleton, 1 4	Wimbleton, 9 9
Longmeadow, — 7	<b>VERMONT.</b>
Malden, First, 5 10	Burlington, — 6
Paxton, 6 6	Burke, East, — 9
Royalston, First, 2 4	Enosburgh, — 2
Taunton, Trinitarian, 2 7	Granby, — 4
Union, 3 5	Hyde Park, — 6
Winslow, 3 4	Montpelier, Bethany, 6 14
Westboro, 1 6	Plainfield, — 4
Westminster, 2 6	Post Mills, — 4
Whately, 3 9	Rutland, — 23
Worcester, Central, 2 3	St. Johnsbury, South, 2 4
Park, 7 7	Stratford, — 2
Pilgrim, 7 11	Waterbury, — 1
Plymouth, 2 4	West Brattleboro, 9 15
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>	Westminster, West, 5 5
Benton Harbor, — 53	<b>WASHINGTON.</b>
Big Rapids, — 17	Edison, — 11
Chester Station, — 17	Marysville, — 3
Detroit, Mt. Hope, 27 27	Toit, — 26
Dorr, — 4	<b>WISCONSIN.</b>
Grand Rapids, Park, 3 18	Menasha, — 18
South, — 3	Milwaukee, Plymouth, 7 12
Lake Odessa, — 7	<b>OTHER CHURCHES.</b>
West Adrian, 16 17	Edison, — 3
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>	Daggett, Cal., — 3
Elk River, Union, 15 18	Newport, Ky., York, 3 4
Faribault, — 6	Churches with two or less, 50 55
Glencoe, — 14	
Kauvaranz, — 5	
Minneapolis, Bethany, — 3	
Any, — 2	
Fifth Ave., 2 3	
First, 2 11	
Lyndale, 3 9	
Pilgrim, 9 9	
Plymouth, — 4	
Silver Lake, 6 12	

Total: Conf., 976; Tot., 1,638.  
Total since Jan. 1. Conf., 1,302; Tot., 2,430.

#### CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR NOTES.

A society in Saco, Me., holds before the regular meeting a short prayer service in which some one person is the subject of prayer.

A society of thirty among the soldiers at Fort Riley, Kan., has been doing excellent work in the distribution of literature and in other ways.

The Junior Societies of New York City have doubled during the past year.—One Texas pastor was the means of starting eighteen societies last summer.—An order closing the saloons of Rochester, N. Y., on Sundays, has resulted from the work of societies there.

The society in Mendon, Ill., sent aid to the Methodist Episcopal society in Ransom, Kan., where the people have suffered from the failure of the crops for two years.—In a Pittsburg church a Chinese Endeavor Society, named in honor of the missionary, Robert Morrison, has been started with thirteen members.

When diphtheria and scarlet fever broke out in Saginaw, Mich., last summer, there was found to

be no place where the patients could be cared for. So the Endeavorers raised \$1,350 with which they erected, in connection with the hospital, a special building for the treatment of diphtheria and scarlet fever, different rooms in the building being furnished by different societies.

#### EDUCATION.

Iowa College receives \$35,000 from the estate of William Rieckhoff of Orange City.

S. R. Gardiner having declined the chair of modern history at Oxford, it has been given to F. York Powell of Christ College.

Prof. William Osler, Ph. D., of Johns Hopkins University, has been appointed president of McGill University, Montreal, where he will succeed Sir William Dawson.

The medical school of Columbia College has received \$350,000 from Messrs. Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt of New York City, to be used in constructing two new buildings for the school's hospital, to be a memorial of William H. Vanderbilt. Mrs. W. D. Sloane, who was a Vanderbilt, has given \$200,000 for the erection of an enlargement of the Sloane Maternity Hospital.

It will surprise most of our readers to learn that within a radius of fifty miles of Tabor College there are not less than 125,000 children between the ages of five and twenty. This indicates the importance of an educational institution like Tabor in Western Iowa, whose area is larger than Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut combined. The failure of crops kept away some students last year, yet the entire enrollment was 218 and the year, as a whole, most successful. Speaking of the influence of the college, an honored citizen of Fremont County said: "The county owes more to Tabor College for the changes which have come in the moral sentiment of the people than to all other influences combined." A statement like this ought to stimulate gifts for the new science hall, which is greatly needed and which, with its equipment, will cost \$50,000, and also for the endowment fund of \$100,000 which friends are trying to raise.

A third edition of Rev. H. A. Bridgman's leaflet, entitled A Plea for Free Pews, has just been issued, and can be obtained at \$2.50 a hundred, or three cents a copy. Address The Congregationalist.

Rev. George Hodges, D. D., dean of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, will lecture on Preaching to the People, Jan. 21, at 12 m., at the Boston Y. M. C. A. This is the Bishop Brooks Memorial Lecture for 1895, given under the auspices of the School of Expression, and is open to all clergymen, theological students and Christian workers.

WASHINGTON EXCURSIONS.—All expenses included. A series of personally conducted excursions to Washington, D. C., during the season of 1894-95, designated particularly to accommodate the people of New England, will be operated via the Royal Blue Line. These excursions will cover a period of seven days, and the rate of \$23 from Boston will include fare for the round trip, hotel accommodations in Washington, transfers and all necessary expenses. The next excursion will leave Boston Wednesday, Jan. 23, and other dates will be announced later. For information, tickets and circulars call on or address A. J. Simmons, New England Passenger Agent, 211 Washington St., Boston.

## After Diphtheria

Typhoid Fever, Scarlet Fever, Pneumonia, the Grip, and other wasting diseases, the weakened frame must be built up, the nerves strengthened, the blood enriched. Hood's Sarsaparilla is needed. It will stimulate and

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
**Cures**

strengthen the organs of digestion, create an appetite, and assist the patient wonderfully on the road to health.

"Our little girl, six years old, had diphtheria. After the doctor pronounced her well she could not hear or see very well and we got a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. After she had taken it she was as bright as ever." LORENZO ROUTT, Hallsville, Ohio. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25c.

## HARPER'S MAGAZINE

HEARTS INSURGENT

BY

THOMAS HARDY

AND

THE PRINCESS ALINE

BY

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

now running in this, "the most popular monthly in the world."

\$4 by the Year 35 cents per copy

PUBLISHED BY

HARPER & BROTHERS, New York



## A LEATHER CHANCE.

Every household needs one such great Leather Easy Rocking Chair as this. It makes a most dignified appearance in the room. The seat is wide, with high arms and concave back. There is a pillowed head rest which invites you to sleep. Altogether it is one of the most comfortable frames ever devised.

It is entirely over-stuffed, so that nothing is visible but the rich tawny russet of the morocco. The seat is so deeply cushioned that the body sinks until the arms are completely supported from the shoulder to the fingers by the cushioned sides.

It is superbly made and should last a lifetime

**PAINE'S FURNITURE CO.,**

48 CANAL STREET, BOSTON.

### THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Returns of railroad earnings in the year 1894 are now being made up, and disclose a frightful shrinkage in the income of this important industry. Reports from 151,000 miles operated during the year—that being about eighty-four per cent. of the total mileage of the country—show total gross earnings of \$865,000,000, against \$978,000,000 in 1893. Here is a loss of \$113,000,000. With this enormous sum taken from the earning power of the railroads, the managers were of course obliged to reduce the amounts paid for wages, spent in repairs and to practically cease altogether all new construction. With this great industry so reduced, is it any wonder that the steel rail mills, the locomotive shops and the car manufacturing are idle or running on short time? Any damage to one general line of business is quickly reflected in a general depression, and when that one line of business is so vast as the railroad system, it follows that the industry of the whole country will feel some partial paralysis. Perhaps if our legislators would do their part by refraining from further persecution of the railroads, the return toward prosperity might be somewhat accelerated.

A sharp drop in the price of print cloths is reported from Fall River and the price is now the lowest on record. Production at that lively cotton manufacturing center keeps up toward a maximum, and there is no accumulation of goods reported. Otherwise the week has developed no sensational features. Merchants report better orders but at low prices. In none of the great staples is there any material gain in price.

The legislative news is of no very encouraging hue. The Carlisle currency bill is dead. But a dozen new and doubtful schemes are expected to arise from its ashes. There is some hope that Congress will yet give the necessary authority to the executive departments to issue a low-rate bond which would be payable in gold and which could be readily floated. Failing that, there appears to be no escape from another issue of five per cent. bonds, with a market to take them still rather overloaded and no inclination on the part of European bankers to buy on any large scale. Washington is a weak point in the business view of things and is likely to continue so.

THE Royal Baking Powder Company is one of the widest and best known manufacturing institutions in the world today—everywhere popular and ever growing in public confidence. The good qualities of the "Royal Baking Powder" have been tested by the world's millions of housewives, and from the beginning of the manufacture of this highly favored article of kitchen excellence it has been in constant and increasing demand. Great credit is due the company for producing such a high-class article of baking powder and keeping it uniformly pure and free from harmful ingredients in its manufacture. The Royal Company is a business institution of almost inconceivable magnitude, and its lines of trade reach out into the remoteness of all sections of the civilized world. It takes both brains and money to successfully conduct the affairs of such a business institution, and the article of manufacture must itself be superior indeed to so thoroughly attach itself to the consumer.

WE can easily understand that the demand for the calendar issued by the advertising agents, N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, increases each year. No one who has had it by him for a year wants to be without it for long time. They will send it to you for 25 cents, postpaid.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED TOURS VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—It is at this season of the year that people's thoughts turn to some method by which the rigors of our northern winter climate may be escaped, and a trip to the "Land of Flowers," if only for a short time, offers the easiest solution of the question. In order to give the public an opportunity to visit Florida at a very reasonable cost, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a series of tours to Jacksonville, and the well-earned reputation acquired by that company for the superiority of its personally-conducted tours will be maintained for this year's series. Since the system of personally-conducted tours in-

augurated by that company has been in effect, none but words of commendation have been received. Its unexcelled train service, experienced Tourist Agents and Chaperons, and, above all, its moderate charges, leave nothing to be desired. The tours to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks' stay in Florida, will leave Boston on Jan. 28, Feb. 11 and 25, and March 11 and 25, 1895. The rate, including transportation, meals en route, and Pullman berth on special train, is \$65.00; from New York, \$50.00. Detailed itineraries will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., to whom application for space should also be made.

THE 1895 Farm Annual of W. Atlee Burpee & Co. of Philadelphia is really a complete book on seeds, as it contains 174 pages, besides several colored plates and special circulars. The illustrations are all true to nature, being mostly engraved from photographs, while the descriptions of both new and standard seeds are noteworthy for their accuracy. They will be pleased to mail a copy free to any of our readers who intend to purchase seeds this spring.

THE ONE EXCEPTION.—There is an old French proverb which reads, "*Coute que coute.*" Freely translated it means that there are certain times in one's life when a thing should be carried through regardless of cost. For example, every household should have at least one great leather easy-chair. There never was a time when this need could be supplied at such low cost as today. In another column there is a very tempting leather-covered opportunity presented by Paine's Furniture Company.

The large bottle is the size of a Silver Dollar. Which would YOU choose? The Gold Dollar or the Silver? Large Bottle—Big Dose? Small Bottle—Small Dose?

**Frellgh's Tonic,  
A Phosphorized  
Cerebro-Spinant,**  
For the

**Brain & Nerves**  
is the Gold Dollar; small bottle, small dose,—only 5 to 10 drops—**But Concentrated.**

**Prompt,  
Powerful.**

Formula on every bottle. Always good for 100 doses to the bottle. Price, one dollar. Sample, enough to last ten days, sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents. Send your address for descriptive pamphlet.

"How to Get a Free Sample,"

to the Sole Agents,  
**I. O. Woodruff & Co.,**  
Manufacturing Chemists,  
106-108 Fulton St., New York City.

## RENTERS OF SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

Will consult their own interest by examining the vaults and accommodations which are offered by the

**SECURITY  
SAFE DEPOSIT  
COMPANY,**  
Equitable Building, Boston.

**New Vaults, Coupon Rooms, Reading and Toilet Rooms all on the street level.**

This company has, in order to afford greater security to its boxholders, demolished their old vault and substituted a new vault more than twice as large as the old one, situated on a level with the street, combining in its construction every improvement which modern science and inventive genius have been able to devise for the protection of treasure.

Extensive coupon rooms, a reading room and toilet rooms are also on the street level. A luxuriously furnished department has been prepared for the use of ladies who rent safe deposit boxes.



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S TOURS TO "THE GOLDEN GATE."—Apart from the rare pleasure of visiting new places and witnessing novel scenes, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's tours to California will prove better educators than any number of lectures or books on travel. The immense scope of territory traversed will expand the ideas of all tourists, indelibly impress upon their minds enlarged views of this mighty Union and its vast possessions, and they will return to their homes prouder than ever of the great land whose borders are protected by the stars and stripes. These tours have been arranged under the company's renowned personally-conducted tourist system, and passengers will travel in magnificent Pullman trains, heated by steam and lighted by electricity. Parties will leave Boston on Feb. 19 and March 19, 1895. Detailed itinerary will be sent on application to Tourist Agent, 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THROUGH PARLOR CAR EXPRESS TO ATLANTIC CITY VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The New York and Atlantic City Through Express via the Pennsylvania Railroad will be placed in service Monday, Jan. 14. This train will be composed of Pullman buffet parlor cars of the latest design and the standard passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will afford a most comfortable means of reaching the popular "City by the Sea." The train will leave New York, stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets, at 1.50 P. M. week days, and arrive at Atlantic City, without change, at 5.30 P. M. Returning, it will leave Atlantic City 9 A. M. week days, and arrive in New York 12.43 P. M. Stops will be made in each direction at Newark, Elizabeth and Trenton. This arrangement will afford excellent connections to and from New England, Eastern, Central and Western New York State. For tickets and information apply to agent Pennsylvania R. R. Co., 205 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

**8% NET. FIRST GOLD MORTGAGES**  
on Improved Red River Valley Farms. Loans to actual settlers only. 12 years experience in business. Send for formal applications, list of references and map showing location of lands.

WILLIAM T. SOUDER, Financial Agent,  
803 Century Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

**7% PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED**  
By Bonds deposited with a Trustee. Sums of \$100 and upwards received.  
BUFFALO SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSN.,  
134 E. Swan St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
GEORGE WADSWORTH, Pres. JOSIAH JEWETT, Treas.

**MUNICIPAL WARRANTS**  
Properly issued are as safe as bonds of the same municipalities paying much less. We have some methods adopted after many years' experience, that please clients who want 7 to 8 per cent. May we submit them to you in time for "the new leaf" you may be turning soon. **WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENT CO., 31 Equitable Building, BOSTON.**

**DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,**  
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

A popular resort for health, rest, change or recreation, all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam heat, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof; suites of rooms with baths. Dry, tonic air, Saratoga waters, and winter sports. Massage, electricity. All baths and health appliances. New Turkish and Russian Baths. Send for illustrated circular.

**To CALIFORNIA and ALL POINTS WEST.**  
Personally Conducted  
**EXCURSIONS.**  
Write for Particulars.

JUDSON & CO., 227 Washington St. Boston

**ST. DENIS HOTEL**  
Broadway and Eleventh St.  
Opposite Grace Church, NEW YORK.

The most centrally located hotel in the city, conducted on the European plan, at moderate prices. Recently enlarged by a new and handsome addition that doubles its former capacity. The new **DINING ROOM** is one of the finest specimens of Colonial Decoration in this country.

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

## During the Month of January,

If you are like most readers of this paper, you will have a few dollars to invest—perhaps a few hundreds or thousands. You doubtless wish the best possible rate of interest consistent with safety.



Now, the Provident Trust Co. is organized for the express purpose of making safe investments for colleges, societies, estates, and individuals.

It offers guaranteed *gold mortgages* on improved city property, bearing 6% to 7% interest. It also offers school bonds and other high class securities yielding 5% to 6%.

### The Provident

**Trust Co.** 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Our book on investments is sent free.

### RAYMOND'S VACATION EXCURSIONS.

ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.

Parties will leave Boston Jan. 29 and Feb. 19 for Two Grand Tours of 75 days through the Southern States,

## MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA

In Special Pullman Vestibuled Trains of Sleeping, Dining, and Composite Library-Observation Cars. Ample time will be given to all the leading cities and other places of historic and picturesque interest in Mexico, including the Wonderful Temples Division of the Mexican Central Railway, a Week in the City of Mexico, and a Four-Days' Trip over the Vera Cruz Railway.  
In California, San Diego, Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Monterey, etc., will be visited. The return tickets may be used from California on Any Regular Train until June 30, or with any one of Nine Parties under Special Escort, with a Choice of Three Different Routes.

Tours to California, Mexico, omitting California, Florida and Cuba, and Florida only, the Sandwich Islands, Washington, and Lookout Mountain.

Railroad and Steamship Tickets to all Points.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,  
296 Washington Street (opp. School Street), Boston.

### CALIFORNIA.

*Everybody Goes With Phillips,*

And his fourteen years of experience in handling California Excursions is a guarantee that the Phillips-Rock Island Excursions are the best.

Tourist Cars, with upholstered seats, running on fast trains, under the personal guidance of a Phillips manager, insure a quick and pleasant trip. Sleeping Car rate to California points from Boston \$8.00, from Chicago \$6.00.

Car leaves Boston Tuesdays and Chicago Thursdays via Scenic Route (D. & R. G.), the only line through Salt Lake to San Francisco and Los Angeles.

For rates, berth reservations or information, address:

A. Phillips & Co., 296 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.  
A. Phillips & Co., 15 Exchange St., Buffalo, N. Y.  
A. Phillips & Co., 239 Broadway, N. Y. City, N. Y.  
A. Phillips & Co., 111 S. 9th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
A. Phillips & Co., 104 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

JNO. SEBASTIAN,

G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

**HYGEIA HOTEL,**  
Old Point Comfort, Va.

Unrivaled as a health and pleasure resort. Air balmy and full of life-giving ozone. New plumbing throughout and perfect drainage and other sanitary arrangements. Send for descriptive pamphlet.

F. N. PIKE, Manager.

### Church Equipment.



### Church Cushions

Correspondence Solicited.

Ostermoor & Co., 116 Elizabeth St. New York, N. Y.

In connection with our wholesale business, we are accustomed to sell

**CHURCH CARPETS**  
at manufacturers' prices.

**John H. Pray, Sons & Co.,**  
Wholesale and Retail CARPETS and UPHOLSTERY.  
658 Washington St. (opp. Boylston), Boston.  
Correspondence Solicited.

**A. B. & E. L. SHAW,**  
Established 1780.  
Largest Manufacturers of

**PULPIT SUITS,**  
27 NUBURY ST.  
Boston, Mass.  
Send 5c. stamp for new 1894-catalogue

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHIMES  
**CHURCH BELLS & PEALS**  
in the world.  
FINEST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN)  
Send for Price and Catalogue.  
McHANE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826. **BELLS.**  
HAVE FURNISHED \$5,000,000 WORTH OF BELLS.  
CHURCH, SCHOOL & OTHER BELLS.  
**MENEELY & CO.,** (PUREST, BEST & GENUINE)  
WEST-TROY N. Y. BELL-METAL CHIMES. Etc. CATALOGUE & PRICES FREE.

### Blake Bell Foundry

Established in 1820.

Successors to WM. BLAKE & CO.  
Manufacture bells of every description, single or chimed, of Copper and Tin. Address

**BLAKE BELL CO., Boston, Mass.**

### CHURCH ORGANS

**HOOK & HASTINGS CO.,**  
Boston and New York.  
Established in 1827

## Marriages.

(The charge for marriage notices is twenty-five cents.)

HATCH-JOHNSON-In Wilmamstown, Jan. 9, by Rev. William Howe, D.D. of Wilmamstown. H. v. David P. Hatch of Paterson, N. J., and Cora E. Johnson of Wilmamstown.

## Deaths.

(The charge for notices of deaths is twenty-five cents. Each additional line ten cents, counting eight words to a line. The money should be sent with the notice.)

CHASE-In Royalston, Dec. 23, 1894, at sunset, after a long and useful life of 86 years, Mrs. Caroline Chase entered into rest. Bessie and the dead a hie die in the Lord; you, with the spirit that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.

FREEMAN-In Yarmouth, Me., Dec. 18, 1894, Barnabas Freeman, aged 80 yrs., 2 mos.

HATCH-In Marshfield, Jan. 7, Luther P. Hatch, aged 55 yrs., 11 m.

HICKOK-In Amherst, Jan. 13, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of L. P. Hickok, D.D., LL.D., aged 50 yrs.

HOWARD-In Walslow, Me., December, 1894, Deacon Cyrus Howard, for many years a faithful officer in the church.

HURTER-In Hyde Park, Jan. 4, George C. Hurter, aged 51 yrs. For twenty years he served the American Board as a printer in Beirut, Syria, making the Arabic type for translating the Bible into that language, and teaching the natives to set it. He was one of the most expert printers in Beirut, having charge of printing the Greek examination papers for various colleges, and a man universally beloved and respected.

SCHAUFFLER-In New Rochelle, N. Y., Jan. 9, at the residence of her son, Mrs. Mary Reynolds, widow of Rev. W. G. Schaffler, D.D., aged 92 yrs.

## WILLIAM P. PAYSON.

In Foxboro, Mass., Jan. 5, William P. Payson passed from his earthly to his heavenly home to receive the rewards of a long and faithful Christian life. He was born and always lived in the town in which he died. Mr. Payson came of an old and honored New England family. His father was an own cousin of Dr. Edward Payson of Portland, Me., and in many respects the subject of this sketch resembled his esteemed kinsman. Like him he had a temperamental inclination at times to melancholy views and a excessive self-distrust, but like him also he had a strong faith in God, which has made him an eminent example of unwavering fidelity to duty. Mr. Payson became a Christian in early life, and united with the Congregational church in Foxboro in 1831. From that day to this he has been a loyal and devoted member, never absent from church service when well and never late. The advancement of the kingdom of Christ was very dear to his heart and with untiring regularity he contributed to the various benevolent boards of the church. He was a man of prayer, and twice a day throughout his busy life he went apart to hold communion with his God. The habit was to him the book of books, and it caused him great pain to let it spoken of with levity or irreverence. A true Christian passion for the souls of men was his, and it was one of the great joys of his life that he had been the means of the conversion of some who had been employed with him. Though of modest nature and shrinking from public life he was a faithful citizen. His anti-slavery and his temperance principles were well known in the early days when it cost something to possess and make known such sentiments. In his family he was an affectionate husband and father, spending his last strength to lighten the labors of those he loved.

After a life of four score and four years he rests from his labors. He was a good and faithful servant, and he now has visions of the love of God which were denied him while his spirit was joined to the earthly body. Having awaked in the divine likeness he is satisfied. Truth and duty were words often upon his lips and expressed the ideals toward which he pressed. They were two stars upon which his eyes were ever fixed, and going before him led him to the mansions of his King and Saviour.

## MRS. LAURA BLISS BATT.

Mrs. Laura Bliss, widow of Richard W. Batt, deceased in 1877, died in Fall River, Jan. 1, in her ninetieth year.

Mrs. Batt was the daughter of Deacon Asahel Bliss, for over fifty years deacon of the Congregational church in Rehoboth, Mass. She was descended from Thomas Bliss, one of the original settlers of Rehoboth in 1637, and had the pleasure with her sisters of living recently to the town historical society Annawan's Rock and surrounding land, notable in our Indian history, which had always been owned in the Bliss family, since her ancestor took up his great farm in the first half of the seventeenth century.

Coming to Fall River as a school teacher when the community was quite small, near the beginning of Dr. Fowler's notable pastorate, she witnessed almost the whole industrial growth of the city to us far, and few are now left who can recollect the early society of the town so vividly as she.

Joining her husband, who was born into the Episcopal Church, in Bristol, R. I., in Bishop Griswold's day, to help form an Episcopal church in Fall River long ago, she was always a loyal member of the Church of the Ascension and was buried according to Episcopal forms, but she never ceased to love and to honor the church in which she was converted and in which her early membership was.

Preserving all her faculties almost unimpaired she presided to the last in the house which had been her home for the greater part of her life-time. She was always an attendant at church and an active worker in its behalf. She never ceased to be a diligent reader of the best papers, or to be deeply interested in all great questions of public concern.

It was difficult even when she was approaching four-score and ten to think of her as one of the very old—so active, so enterprising, so cheerful was she. She never fell behind the times or became suspicious of new ideas or methods, or looked backward as if the old were altogether better.

She reckoned herself at the last devoutly at the command of her Heavenly Father, while much enthusiasm for earthly duties and relationships still remained, and not at all because she was tired of earth or weary of living on it. She never sat down in the presence of obstacles. She never was daunted by difficulties. She was first to see light in a gloomy time, and in the greatest afflictions that could befall her she was never known to do otherwise than to rise up and devote herself with new energy and affection to the living. And so having passed more milestones than many are permitted in the possession of their powers to see, she steadily testified in her advanced life to the joy and the privilege of worthy living in a world like ours and in times like these.

She gathered her grandchildren and her great-grandchildren to herself almost with the same new affection, and to her sons she continued to be a trusted adviser, a most earnest and solicitous and prayerful elder until the end. Her life was a revelation to

those who knew her best of the persistence of a mother's purpose and the ambition and the faithful love of a mother's heart.

These things are said of her in a column of a religious family journal to which, no doubt, chastened hearts constantly turn in a certain communion of sorrow, not only as a memorial of her, but also for the possible help they may bring to any who in early life venture to hope that they, too, may live both long and well.

## CLUBBING RATES.

For the convenience of our subscribers we have made arrangements with the publishers of some leading periodicals by which we can furnish them, in connection with the Congregationalist, at a reduced rate. The postage is prepaid in all cases. Subscribers may order as many of the publications named as they choose, at the prices annexed.

The Century Magazine.....	\$3.60
Harper's Magazine.....	3.25
Atlantic Monthly.....	3.25
Scribner's Magazine.....	2.60
Harper's Weekly.....	3.25
Bazar.....	3.25
Public Opinion.....	2.50
Harper's Young People.....	1.60
St. Nicholas.....	2.60
Our Little Ones.....	1.30

Let all who send to us for the above periodicals take notice that, after receiving the first number, they must write to the publication itself, and not to us, in case of any irregularity, or if they wish to have the direction changed to any other post office. The money which is sent to us for these periodicals we forward promptly to the various offices, and our responsibility in the matter then ceases.

The 1895 calendars of C. I. Hood & Co. of Lowell, Mass., are formed in the shape of a heart and ornamented with two beautiful child faces, which have always been a charming feature of their calendars. The edition for this year amounts to the immense number of 10,500,000, which will bear witness to the almost world-wide reputation of their famous blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla.



It is safe to use Pearlina on anything that is washable. It is the best thing to use on everything that is washed. It cleans the house thoroughly, and all that is in it. It is perfect in the laundry; it is pleasant in the bath. At every step, Pearlina saves work; every step without it is full of work and worry. Beware of imitations. 238 JAMES PYLE, N.Y.

## Book of Sense Free

How to get rid of that cold—how to prevent malaria—free for the asking—all about Calisaya La-Rilla—Drop me a postal.

Charles Allen Reed 9 Cliff St., New York.

## "SUN PASTE STOVE POLISH"



Applied and Polished with a Cloth.

Manufactured by MORSE BROS., Canton, Mass., Proprietors of "RISING SUN STOVE POLISH."

## PETER MOLLER'S NORWEGIAN

## COD LIVER OIL

is clear, sweet, sound and free from disagreeable taste and smell—a product obtained after years of scientific research. It is

## Absolutely Pure

as it existed in the hepatic cells of the living fish; hence perfectly digestible, causing no after-taste or nausea. In flat, oval bottles only, hermetically sealed and dated. All Druggists.

W. H. Schieffelin & Co., Sole Agents, N. Y.

**STOP THAT COUGH**  
and avoid Colds by taking  
**MORRHUOL**  
the curative active principle extracted from Cod Liver Oil, put up in capsules.  
**NO TASTE OR SMELL.**  
Improves the appetite, regulates the digestive organs, increases the weight, and cures all diseases which are caused by general debility.  
Sold in bottles of 100 capsules by all druggists.  
E. FOUGERIA & Co., 26-28 N. William St., N.Y.

## CURE WITHOUT MEDICINE BY THE



By the use of this instrument the system is enabled to take up large quantities of Pure Oxygen from the Atmosphere.

## NO COST FOR OXYGEN.

The supply is inexhaustible and always at hand. As a Safe Home Treatment, the Electropoise

## HAS NO EQUAL

and can be used by any one of ordinary intelligence with wonderful effectiveness, even in great emergencies. As a cure of both acute and chronic diseases

IT HAS NEVER BEEN APPROACHED by any other method, either respecting the severity of disease possible to cure, or the speed, certainty, and permanence of the result. None need fail of great benefit.

Illustrated circular, with HOME testimonials and price-list, free. Address

## L. A. BOSWORTH.

36 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass. Room 18. General Agent for New England.

Take Notice.—K. M. Elliott, 36 Exchange Building, New Haven, Conn., is Sole Authorized Agent for Western Connecticut. Any person or company whatever, from other States, offering to furnish Electropoise within New England, does it in violation of justice and of the contract of the Electrolibration Company. Apply to the rightful agents.

## 1895 Monday Club Sermons.

Congregational S.S. & Publishing Society, BOSTON AND CHICAGO.



## WOMAN'S BOARD PRAYER MEETING.

CONGREGATIONAL HOUSE, BOSTON, JAN. 11.

Mrs. Joseph Cook, presiding, read passages concerning our Lord's last seasons of appearing to His disciples, His last commands and promises. She spoke of the shock to Jewish prejudice in being sent to "teach all nations," since that included the Gentiles, of the "four alls," all nations, power, things and ways. This day in the Week of Prayer being given to home missions, this cause was especially remembered.

Miss Child reported from the treasury that the total of contributions for '94 was in round numbers \$10,000 less than in '93, the total of legacies \$2,000 more than in '93, making a total of receipts from these two sources of \$8,000 less than the previous year. Less having been appropriated for buildings and in other extra ways than for many years, the regular work for '95 will not be curtailed. She read a letter from a woman's missionary society in Madura, accompanied by a donation of ten dollars to help on the work of the board. Miss M. M. Root spoke of the faith and love of the women in this society, and of the increase of work in the villages about Madura as aided by the Bible women. In this connection Mrs. Capron told of a special meeting which she once held for the women, when they were impressed with their responsibility in view of what the women of America were doing for them. These women have great reverence for those who help them here, and would expect a great deal of one who might be transported there with an opportunity to lead a meeting.

Miss Lamson spoke of the work which the board is offering to Christian Endeavor Societies this year, the salaries of two missionaries, Miss Chapin of Tung-cho and Miss Harlow of Smyrna, \$950, to be taken in shares of \$10 each, one or more, and an interest in a much needed new building for the Girls' Normal School in Madura.

Mrs. I. V. Woodbury related interesting cases of sacrifice in behalf of foreign missions in the more destitute portions of our own land. One woman out of her earnings of \$5 a month for the support of five children saves sixty cents a year for the subscription of *Life and Light*. The Dakota Indians, during the last year, have given \$1,400 for this cause, and it is a rule among them that any woman who joins the church is thereby a member of the foreign missionary society.

Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenberg, formerly of Berlin, was warmly welcomed, and said that she believed new and larger things were coming in the kingdom of Christ. Mrs. Schneider and Mrs. Billings spoke of the wonderful all day prayer meeting held by Suffolk Branch on Thursday, when every hour was full of interest, numberless prayers were offered, and the climax was reached at the very end at five o'clock, when all seemed full of the desire, "God send us the Spirit."

## WHAT MEN SAY.

— I say to the United States, to England, to the whole world, that what they want is a peasantry living on their own land. When a man has an interest in the soil he stands on he is sure to be a better citizen, and neither anarchy nor revolution will have a foothold where he dwells.—*General Booth*.

— To aspire to train a child to the yoke of discipline and obedience, to create in him a principle of energy which shall enable him to resist his passions, accept, of his own free will, the law of labor and duty, and contract habits of order and regularity, is, unless the force be derived from religion, to attempt an impossible task.—*M. de Falloux*.

— As we go on in life—as little by little we rid ourselves of the ambitions, the hungry craving and the eager self-assertions of youth, and, accepting the position the world assigns to us, one by one instinctively in turn label our contemporaries, as we put them away in

the pigeon-holes of memory—as we do this, I say, we come more and more to realize that with men the essential thing, after all, is not what they do but what they are. In the course of a long life the inner nature is surely revealed, whether in success or adversity, and better is he that ruleth his spirit than he that taketh a city.—*Charles Francis Adams*.

— Modern Protestantism is beset with perils which involve as much danger to society as to religion. At one extreme it is tempted to become a trifling agitation over petty details, and to relinquish one of its first principles by becoming in turn an agent of bigotry and persecution. At the opposite extreme it is endangered by men who press its cardinal doctrine of the right of private judgment into a defense of undisciplined intellectual license, or by men who magnify its revolt from ecclesiastical domination into a denial of the Christian Church as a most blessed spiritual institution and means of grace.—*Rev. Charles A. Berry*.

One rush of love will tell you more of true religious life than all the disquisitions of preachers and teachers since the beginning of the world.—*Stopford A. Brooke*.



DON'T TAKE IT,  
no matter what the clerk says.

"S.H. & M." Dress Stays are the Best.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

## EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labeled thus: **JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd., Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.**

## Gas Machine For Sale.

Owners have no further use for it; a bargain. Address **W. I. Morse, Clerk, Box 783, Springfield, Mass.**

## ARE YOU DEAF?

Don't You Want to Hear?

**THE AURAPHONE** will help you if you do. It is a recent scientific invention which will restore the hearing of any one not born deaf. When in the ear it is invisible, and does not cause the slightest discomfort. It is to the ear what glasses are to the eye, an ear spectacle. Inclose stamp for particulars. Can be tested free of charge at

**THE AURAPHONE CO.'S Offices:**

716 Metropolitan B'd'g, Madison Square, New York,  
or 607 Masonic Temple, Chicago.



**CRITERION and PARABOLON**

**MAGIC LANTERNS**

AND

Stereopticons

are money earners and profitable otherwise. Oil, Lime, or Electric Light. Views illustrating popular and educational subjects. Send for catalogue. **J. B. COLT & CO., 16 Beekman St., New York; 50 Broadfield St., Boston; 189 La Salle St., Chicago; 131 Post Street, San Francisco.**

A lamp with wrong chimney is like a man with another man's hat on—what is he good for?

Geo A Macbeth Co, Pittsburgh, will send you the "Index to Chimneys."

Pearl glass, pearl top, tough glass.

You Can Get  
Ferry's Seeds at your dealers as fresh and fertile as though you got them direct from Ferry's Seed Farms.

**FERRY'S SEEDS**  
are known and planted everywhere, and are always the best. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells all about them. — Free.  
**D. M. Ferry & Co.**  
Detroit, Mich.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
**\$3 SHOE** IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.  
\$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.  
\$4.35 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.  
\$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.  
\$2.50 \$2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.  
\$2. \$1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.  
LADIES.  
\$3.25 \$2.15 BEST DONGOLA.  
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.  
**W. L. DOUGLAS**  
BROCKTON, MASS.

Over 3,000,000 People wear the  
**W. L. Douglas \$3 & \$4 Shoes**  
All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed. The prices are uniform, stamped on sole. From \$1 to \$3 saved over other makes. If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

**WOVEN WIRE FENCE**  
Why pay 60 to 90c. a rod for fence when you can make the best Woven Wire Fence on earth, horse high, bull strong, pig and chicken tight, for  
**13 to 20c. A ROD?**  
A man and boy can make from 40 to 60 Rods a day. Over different styles Catalogue Free. Address **KITSELMAN BROS.,** Ridgeville, Indiana.

**S** **SCHERMERHORN'S TEACHERS' AGENCY.**  
Oldest and best known in U. S.  
Established, 1856.  
2 EAST 14TH STREET, N. Y.

**THE FISK TEACHERS' AGENCIES.**  
4 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Chicago, Ill.; and Los Angeles, Cal. 100-page Agency Manual free. **EVERETT O. FISK & CO.**

**MASSACHUSETTS, BRADFORD.**  
**BRADFORD ACADEMY**  
For the higher education of young women. Buildings unsurpassed for comfort and health. Twenty-five acres—twelve in grove; lake for rowing and skating. Classical and general course of study; also, preparatory and optional. Year commences Sept. 12, 1894. Apply to Miss **IDA C. ALLEN** Principal, Bradford, Mass.

**MASSACHUSETTS, BOSTON.**  
**New England Conservatory of Music.**  
(The Leading Conservatory of America.)  
Founded by Dr. E. Tourjée. Carl Faelen, Director.  
Send for Prospectus, giving full information.  
**FRANK W. HALE, General Mgr., Boston, Mass.**

## AN ENGLISHMAN'S FAVORABLE ESTIMATE OF OUR RICH MEN.

In England rich men found families; in America they found universities or they enlarge them. The family often falls away to shame; the university remains forever, a noble and unsullied memorial. Happy is it for America that, free as her citizens are, by the very institutions of the country, from the almost overpowering temptation to found a family, they are diverted into a widely different path in the natural search after distinction. Happy is the country where it is by the university, and not by the crown, that the wealthy trader is honored, and where the title which is coveted is not that of knight or baronet, but of founder! We of the ancient universities may well look with wonder, and even with a touch of sadness, on these great doings. Why does not the same stream of bounty flow on Oxford and Cambridge? Whenever a need for help arises, Harvard appeals with confidence to her children, because she can show that she makes good use of all that is intrusted to her. Great as are her endowments, greater still are her needs, for she is ever advancing, ever taking in fresh branches of knowledge, ever drawing to herself fresh students.—*George Birkbeck Hill.*

## WANTED—A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

What our land cries for is a man of the people to speak for Christ, a man who has grown up amid all the oppressions and grievances and hardships and temptations of the lowest class in our society, and who through and by means of all his experience has learned the value of Christ for himself and for his fellows; a man who can stand free from all professionalism, from all traditions and creeds and conventions, who can say, "I am not a prophet, nay, nor the son of a prophet"; who can take his stand simply on his manhood and from that widest and firmest platform can proclaim to men the unsearchable riches of Jesus Christ. If ever any age needed a man like John the Baptist it is our own—a man of absolute fearlessness, and, what is even better, of absolute independence; a man who asks nothing from society, not even food, clothes or shelter; a man free to utter his convictions and to summon his fellowmen to listen to conscience and to God; a man who was simply a voice, whose sole function in life it was to speak for righteousness and prepare the way for the Messiah.—*Prof. Marcus Dods.*

## HOME MISSIONARY FUND.

G. L. W., Hartford, Ct.	\$10.00
M. A. Simpson, W. Somerville	10.00
N., New London, Ct.	10.00
W. S. Boutelle, La Crosse, Wis.	2.00
Mrs. C. M. Burnham, Hillsboro Bridge, N. H.	2.00
E., Westboro	2.00
J. H. Gibson, Boston	2.00
H. P. Bliss, Providence, R. I.	2.00
A Friend, South Weymouth	2.00
J. A. L. Hommedien, Lee	2.00
S. H. M., Holyoke	2.00
Mrs. Oromel Clark, Barre	2.00
W. H. Cummings, Meriden, N. H.	2.00
A Providence Lady	2.00
G. W. Harris, Wethersfield, Ct.	2.00
A. G. Boyden, Bridgewater	2.00
L. H. Thayer, Portsmouth, N. H.	2.00
Mrs. L. S. Howland, Leominster	2.00
C. C. H., Medfield	2.00
S. E. P. Wells, Dover, N. H.	2.50
M. C. Sawyer, Somerville	2.00
A Friend, Peabody	2.00
A Friend, Taunton	2.00
Mrs. Lois N. Farnum, Newton Center	2.00

## NORTH DAKOTA.

*Dear Congregationalist:* You have kindly sent me *The Congregationalist* for the last two years gratis, and I have weekly read its contents with the greatest pleasure, and I cannot see how I can possibly afford to be without it. If I have to be without it, I can then decide the question of philosophers by saying that there certainly is an absolute vacuum in nature. If you can possibly send it for another year gratis, I shall be doubly thankful to you.

**BRONCHITIS.**—Sudden changes of the weather cause bronchial troubles. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will give effective relief.

**KEEP IT HANDY.**—Coughs, colds and bronchial troubles come on unawares and when least expected. A dose or two of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam will check a cold and prevent its development. It is as good as life insurance. Sold by all druggists.

# WHAT THEY ALL SAY.

## Beautiful Women Give Some Wonderful Information Concerning Female Beauty. We do not Think it Will Take Women Long to Act Upon This Idea.

The poet and philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, says:

"If eyes were made for seeing,  
Then beauty is its own excuse for being."

Beauty of feature and elegance of form have ever been the desire of the feminine mind. And it is a perfectly laudable and natural ambition. Women are born to sway the hearts and minds of men as much by their beauty and attractiveness as by the subtler charms of goodness and purity.

And yet, how few women attain the beauty which should be theirs, and in those few who are beautiful, how quickly their beauty fades! This is wrong. Women are naturally beautiful—at least of pleasing and attractive appearance—and in nearly all the cases where women lack these physical charms, the fault is their own.

Good looks are entirely dependent upon good health. One must have strong nerves and pure blood to be beautiful. Failing to have these is to fail of good looks and fine

Miss Delia T. Shea, of 210 Lexington Street, East Boston, Mass., makes the following statement:

"About seven years ago I began to feel very uncomfortable after eating, so much so that I found it impossible to keep the lightest food on my stomach. I grew worse for three months, so I was obliged to give up work and go to the hospital.

"I tried many remedies and doctors, but they did me no good. A friend advised me to try Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy.

"I began using it, and after a week felt much better. When I had taken four bottles the weakness in my stomach was all gone, and I could eat anything without distress, while a short time before I found it impossible for weeks at a time to even drink a glass of milk and keep it in my stomach. I did not go out of the house for months at a time.

"I am now cured of my troubles, and am well and strong. My cure is wonderful. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy has done what the hospitals, doctors and other medicines could not do.

"It is a splendid medicine, and I urge every suffering person to use it. I love to think of the good it is doing, and wish every one who is not perfectly well would take it."

Miss Rose McCarthy, of 347 East 87th St., New York City, writes as follows:

"For a long time I was troubled with nervousness and violent headaches. I would lie awake nearly all night, and was in constant misery. Previous to this, my complexion was a very healthy color, but now it became very bad.

"I took three bottles of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and



figure, and the woman who becomes broken in health, even in the slightest degree, will see her beauty gradually fade.

The moment women realize this, that moment will they understand that physical beauty is a matter within their own control. And just how it is so is told by Mrs. Frances Lytle, of 2 Hunter Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

"I was very pale and delicate," she says, "and a great sufferer. I am now well, thanks to Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. My face is plump and my cheeks red, and my complexion pure. When I began the use of this remedy, I only weighed 81 pounds, and now I weigh 115 pounds and am still gaining. Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy is a wonderful medicine. I have not had any trouble since I began taking it."

Miss Emma Marlatt, of Oxford, N. J., says: "I have been a sufferer for ten years, and the victim of a large tumor weighing twenty pounds, which I had removed, and I suffered untold agony for many months after.

"I tried the skill of many physicians, all of whom utterly failed to give me any relief.

"I then used that wonderful medicine, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and after using a few bottles I was entirely cured.

"To those who have been suffering from various diseases, and have failed to find any relief, I am, today, a living testimony and witness to the wonderful and marvelous curative powers of this great medicine. To persons suffering from various diseases, I earnestly recommend the use of this remedy if they would be cured. For further information I will willingly, cheerfully, and promptly respond."

nerve remedy and was entirely cured. My nervousness and headaches left me, my good complexion returned, and I slept perfectly. I can safely say to everybody who is suffering, just give it a trial and you will be cured. I hope my statement will find relief for many people who do not know the benefit of such a wonderful medicine."

It is thus evident that women can get well—can secure health, strong nerves and pure blood by using the great vital restorative, Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. If, therefore, women will maintain their health and strength by this remarkable medicine, we will guarantee them beauty of face and form, the bright eyes, pink cheeks and clear complexion of youth, and the graceful lines and elastic step of vigorous physical development.

This remedy can be used without hesitation by all, as it is purely vegetable and is indorsed and prescribed by physicians; indeed, it is the prescription and discovery of our most successful physician in curing nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., who can be consulted at any time, without charge, personally or by letter.



# FROST



# BITES

Chilblains and all Aches and Pains are quickly cured with

## Pain Killer.

The most serious winter ailments find their master in this sterling remedy. People who are exposed to the weather should at all times have a bottle of Pain-Killer where it can be quickly reached. Sold everywhere. The quantity has been doubled but the price remains the same.

Perry Davis & Son, Providence, R. I.

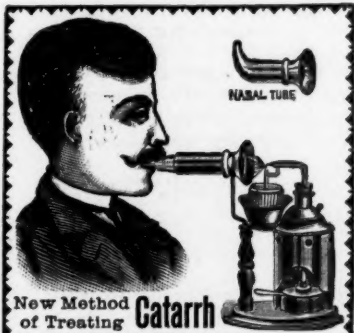


One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

## CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM  
Opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Protects the Membrane from colds, restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once.

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



New Method of Treating Catarrh

Sent to any part of the country. The CHEAPEST AND BEST METHOD Ever discovered. **WHOLE FAMILIES** can be cured at a trifling expense. A cure guaranteed or money refunded. Give us your address, it will cost you nothing, and we will mail to you a book containing full description. **Free Trial at Office.** **ECCLER MEDICAL CO.,** 181 TREMONT STREET, - BOSTON, MASS.

## Dent's Toothache Gum.

**STOPS TOOTHACHE INSTANTLY.**  
ASK FOR DENT'S TOOTHACHE GUM EVERYWHERE. TAKE NO OTHER. **SOLD EVERYWHERE BY MAIL 15c PER BOX.**  
**DENT'S CORN GUM CURES CORNS**

## Notices and Societies.

Religious and ecclesiastical notices in an abbreviated form are inserted without charge. The price for publishing such notices in full is ten cents a line (eight words to a line). See Subscribers' Column for personal notices, addresses, church and individual wants, etc.

### NOTICES.

**BOSTON MINISTERS' MEETING,** Pilgrim Hall, Jan. 21, 10 A. M. Topic, Calvinism. Speaker, Rev. Charles L. Morgan.

**FOREIGN MISSIONARY PRAYER MEETING** in the rooms of the Woman's Board of Missions every Friday at 11 A. M.

**UNION BIBLE CLASS,** under Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., Bromfield Street Church, Boston, Saturdays, 3 P. M. **PRIMARY UNION** at 2 P. M.

**BOSTON EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE,** extra meeting, Monday, Jan. 21, at 12 M. Subject, The Armenian Massacres. Speakers, Rev. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Rev. I. J. Lansing, Vortan Johansson, Dr. and Miss Blackwell and others.

### BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES

**THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY** is represented in Massachusetts by THE MASSACHUSETTS HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, No. 9 Congregational House, Rev. Joshua Colt, Secretary; Rev. Edwin B. Palmer, Treasurer.

**WOMAN'S HOME MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,** Room No. 22, Congregational House, Office hours, 9 to 5. Annual membership, \$1.00; life membership, \$20.00. Contributions solicited. Miss Annie C. Bridgman, Treasurer.

**AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS,** Congregational House, No. 1 Somerset St., Boston. London S. A. Sargent, Treasurer; Charles Swett, Publishing and Purchasing Agent. Office in New York, 121 Bible House; in Chicago, 151 Washington St.

**WOMAN'S BOARD OF MISSIONS,** Rooms 1 and 2, Congregational House, Miss Ellen Carruth, Treasurer; Miss Abbie B. Child, Home Secretary.

**THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION,** Bible House, New York. Missions in the United States, evangelistic and educational, at the South, and in the West among the Indians and Chinese. Boston office, 21 Congregational House; Chicago office, 151 Washington St.; Cleveland office, Y. M. C. A. Building. Donations may be sent to either of the above offices, or to H. W. Hubbard, Treasurer, 105 Bible House, New York City.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY,—Church and Parsonage Building.** Rev. L. H. Cobb, D. D., Secretary; H. O. Pinneo, Treasurer, 59 Bible House, New York; Rev. George A. Hood, Congregational House, Boston, Field Secretary.

**CONGREGATIONAL EDUCATION SOCIETY,—(Carrying on the work hitherto done by College and Education Society and New West Education Commission.)** E. A. Audley, Treasurer. Offices, 10 Congregational House, Boston, and 151 Washington St., Chicago.

**CONG. SUNDAY SCHOOL & PUBLISHING SOCIETY.—**Contributions used only for missionary work. Rev. George M. Boynton, D. D., Secretary; W. A. Duncan, Ph. D., Field Secretary; E. Lawrence Barnard, Treasurer, Congregational House, Boston.

**MASSACHUSETTS BOARD OF MINISTERIAL AID.—**Treasurer, Mr. Arthur G. Stanwood, 701 Sears Building, Boston. Address applications to Rev. A. H. Quint, D. D., Congregational Library, 1 Somerset St., Boston.

**MINISTRIAL RELIEF.**—In order to afford a little timely aid to aged and disabled home and foreign missionaries and ministers and their families, the committee of the National Council asks from each church one splendid offering for its permanent investment fund. It also invites generous individual gifts. For fuller information see Minutes of National Council, 1892, and Year-Book, 1893, page 52. Secretary, Rev. N. H. Whittlesey, New Haven, Ct.; Treasurer, Rev. S. B. Forbes, Hartford, Ct. **FORM OF A BEQUEST.** I bequeath to the "Trustees of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States" (a body corporate chartered under the laws of the State of Connecticut) (here insert the bequest), to be used for the purpose of Ministerial Relief, as provided in the resolution of the National Council of the Congregational Churches of the United States at its session held in Chicago in October, 1893.

**THE CONGREGATIONAL BOARD OF PASTORAL SUPPLY,** established by the Massachusetts General Association, invites correspondence with churches and ministers. Careful attention will be given to applications from churches without the State. Room 22 A Congregational House, Boston. REV. CHARLES B. RICE, Secretary.

**CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERIAL BUREAU,** organized 1894, furnishes churches, free of charge, with Sabbath supplies, stated supplies and candidates. Address Rev. W. F. Bacon, Congregational House, Boston, Mass.

**THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION,** established 1824, organizes Sunday schools and does general mission work, more especially in rural districts. Its work is interdenominational, to help all churches of Christ. The legal form of bequest is, "I give and bequeath to the American Sunday School Union, established in the city of Philadelphia, one dollar." Contributions may be sent to the secretary for New England, Rev. Addison P. Foster, D. D., No. 1 Beacon Street, Room 85, Boston. Post office address, Box 1632.

**BOSTON SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,** founded December, 1827; chapel, 287 Hanover St.; chaplain, Capt. S. S. Nickerson; furnishes loan libraries and religious reading to vessels, and distributes clothing and other necessities to shipwrecked and destitute seamen and their families. Chapel open day and evening. Branch mission, Vineyard Sound. Contributions of second-hand clothing, weekly papers and monthly magazines solicited, and may be sent to the chapel, 287 Hanover Street. Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances may be sent to B. S. Snow, Corresponding Secretary, Room 22, Congregational House.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D. D., President. GEORGE GOULD, Treasurer. HARRIS S. SNOW, Corresponding Secretary. Congregational House, Boston.

**AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY,** No. 75 Wall St., New York. Incorporated April, 1833. Object: to improve the moral and social condition of seamen. Sustains chaplains and missionaries; promotes temperance homes and boarding houses in leading seaports at home and abroad; provides libraries for outgoing vessels; publishes the *Sailor's Magazine*, *Seamen's Friend* and *Life Boat*.

Contributions to sustain its work are solicited, and remittances of same are requested to be made direct to the main office of the Society at New York.

CHARLES H. TRASK, President. REV. W. C. STITT, Secretary. W. C. STUBBS, Treasurer.

Ringing noises in the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's Pills are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

For Throat And Lung Troubles, Take

# AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Received Highest Awards At World's Fair.

When in Doubt, ask for Ayer's Pills.

## Cuticura

Skin Remedies Are Pure Sweet Gentle And Most Economical

Because so speedily effective. Sold throughout the world. British depot: FRANCIS NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT

RELIEVES Sore Feet, Stiff Joints, AND PAINS IN Back, Chest, AND Sides. HEALS Burns, Scalds, Insect Bites, etc. CURES Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, etc.

## MINARD'S LINIMENT

THE GREAT Internal External REMEDY "MAN'S BEAST" IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, IN LARGE BOTTLES, AT THE POPULAR PRICE OF 25 CENTS. AT THE POPULAR PRICE OF 25 CENTS. TRY IT AND YOU WILL BE CONVINCED. It is the KING of PAIN. MINARD'S LINIMENT MFG CO. BOSTON, MASS.

## HOOPING-COUGH CROUP.

Roche's Herbal Embrocation. The celebrated and effectual English Cure without internal medicine. Proprietors, W. EDWARD & SONS, Queen Victoria St., London, England. Wholesale of E. Fougere & Co., 30 North William St., N. Y.

# These are Facts

## Which Housekeepers Should Seriously Consider.

IF you want the best food, you will be interested in the following facts, which show why "Royal" is the best baking powder, why it makes the best and most wholesome food, and why its use has become almost universal—its sale greater in this country than the sale of all other cream-of-tartar baking powders combined.

**The Royal Baking Powder never fails.**

**It is absolutely pure and wholesome.**

**It is combined from the most approved and healthful ingredients.**

**It makes the finest flavored, most tender, delicious, and wholesome food.**

**It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the cheapest.**

**It never loses its strength, but will keep fresh and full of leavening power until used.**

**It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is completed.**

**It makes food that will keep sweet, moist, and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot and fresh with impunity.**

The reasons why the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all others in these respects are easily stated. One is because it is made from chemically pure materials; another is because it is made with greater care and accuracy than any other. It is always uniform in composition and leavening power. It has been the standard baking powder for twenty-five years. The founder has continuously conducted its business and is still at the head of its management. Thus all the knowledge and skill attained by over a quarter of a century's experience is available in its present preparation. The consumer is not experimented upon by changes of formula that are constantly being made in other powders in an effort to get a mixture that will not "cake" or lose its strength, or that follow changes of proprietorship or manufacturers. The Royal Baking Powder is always certain and equal in its work; a teaspoonful does the same perfect work to-day that it did yesterday, or last week or month, or last year.

While the last teaspoonful in a can of Royal is as good as the first, other powders lose their strength after being made a short time, and particularly after the can is opened.

No great efforts are made by other manufacturers to procure pure materials.

They use the ordinary cream of tartar of the market, which contains tartrate of lime, and is frequently mixed with alum, phosphates, or terra alba. The frequent tests by the Massachusetts and New York State Boards of Health show the great extent of this adulteration.

But experiments that cost many hundred thousand dollars were made by the Royal Baking Powder Company to secure for its use chemically pure ingredients, and to devise methods and formulas that would make a perfect baking powder.

In the manufacture of this powder there is used more than half of all the cream of tartar consumed in the United States for all purposes.

This is refined in the mammoth works of the Company (erected at a cost of over half a million dollars) by special, patented processes, by which means there are secured to the Royal Baking Powder exclusively ingredients absolutely free from tartrate of lime or other adulterant or inert matter.

While there is no secret as to the ingredients used—the methods of their preparation, their relative proportions, and the manipulations which are indispensable to the end attained are unknown to other manufacturers.

The exactness with which the active principle of each ingredient prior to mixing is ascertained by expert chemists; the actual prohibition enforced against the receipt into the works of an impure ingredient; the care with which the materials are dried, coated, and prepared before their combination; and the precision in packing the powder so that it shall be delivered to the consumer in the perfect condition in which it leaves the factory, are some of the details which go to make the perfect "Royal."

Are not the same means employed by other manufacturers? They are not. There have been a great many imitations of the Royal, but no equals. Pure materials are not employed, care is not taken in their preparation and combination, while in the great majority of baking powders alum is added to give them strength, while cheapening their cost.

**No alum, phosphates, unwholesome or doubtful substances are used in the Royal, and it costs more to manufacture than any other brand.**

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

**Success is generally deserved.**

Scores of brands of baking powders have been placed upon the market since Royal was introduced. Most of these have died; none has achieved a general success, while the Royal has increased in popularity until its sale is general in every city, town, and hamlet in the country. Nothing but the superior quality of the Royal Baking Powder could have effected this.

Corroborative of the foregoing are the official tests. These have been made without prejudice, by entirely unbiased officers, have been elaborate, exhaustive, and should be conclusive. Prof. Tucker, of Albany, whose thorough and scientific work in examining articles of food for the State of New York is well known, says it is "a baking powder unequalled for purity, strength, and wholesomeness"; while the United States Government investigation, recently made under the authority of Congress, shows the Royal to be a cream-of-tartar baking powder superior to all others in purity, wholesomeness, and leavening strength.

The day has come for a rigid discrimination in the purchase of baking powders by the housekeeper.

Health and economy demand the use of that brand ascertained to be absolutely pure and wholesome and of greatest strength.

**Those who have tested all thoroughly use "Royal" only.** If you are not using it, the facts here given should induce you to give it a trial.

No other Article of Human Food has ever received such emphatic commendation for purity, strength, and wholesomeness, from the most eminent authorities, as the Royal Baking Powder.

No other article used in the domestic economy of the household has so many enthusiastic friends among the housekeepers of America.